The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTH.

Rebel News, Rumors and Speculations.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

Sherman's Victorious March Toward Richmond.

REBEL VIEWS OF GRANT'S COMBINATIONS

A Union Force Sent to Cut the Railroad between Wilmington and Richmond.

Another Force Moving from East Tennessee to Join Sherman.

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The Negro the Only Hope of the South.

GRANT'S GREAT COMBINATIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

The enemy is now gathering all the available forces from all Yankee armies and garrisons, and directing them for one combined movement against Richmond. SHERMAN advancing through South Carolina while BEAUREGARD slowly retreats before him towards Charlotte—FOSTER, or some other commanding FOSTER'S troops, making demonstrations with heavy force on the Roanoke and Neuse Rivers eastward, while rumor says that the Yankee force in East Tennessee is, at the same time, to cross the Alleghany and come down into North Carolina by the West, thus, advancing both by way of Weldon and by way of Salisbury, attempting to take BEAUREGARD in flank, or even to cut him off by uniting his rear; while GRANT waits patiently within his fortifications for SHERMAN'S appearance on the line of the Danville Railroad; so that the whole accumulated power of the Federal hosts may close in on Richmond, cut off its supplies and compel its surrender.

It is all extremely fine, but not new; we have heard of something of this sort before; and even more than once. It is one of those magnificent *combinations*, extending over a vast space, which now form the well-known characteristic of Yankee warfare. These superhuman combinations satisfy and exalt the imagination; but they have the disadvantage of always failing in some one essential part. In a newspaper programme, on the map, and, we dare say, in the general orders assigning to each army and commander his special duty, all to be accomplished by a given day—this sort of campaign undoubtedly looks majestic; only when set a going and brought into collision with hard facts, it somehow becomes dislocated. Thus the contemplation of those many armies approaching from all points of the compass, and bound to keep time, has lost a good deal of its intimidating effect. What is this campaign but a repetition of that of last year? Then, also, BUTLER with 50,000 men was to advance upon Richmond by the South, GRANT with 150,000 from the North. HUNTER with fifteen thousand men from the west, taking Lynchburgh on his way, and destroying the railroads both beyond and on this side of that city. Of course our supplies were to be cut off; and of course Richmond was to surrender; and BUTLER was to have been reigning over us some time in July last, at the latest. What has become of those mighty armies? Nine months have barely passed—and the broken and wearied remnants of them are scarce sufficient to provoke an occasional skirmish at some point upon our lines; which no longer causes an alarm-bell to ring in Richmond. GRANT demands a hundred thousand men; and as for BUTLER, now "planting his cabbages" at native Lowell, no Confederate names him without a laugh. Yet those commanders and their hosts seemed formidable enough to us nine months ago, especially as portrayed to us in the eloquent and menacing paragraphs of Yankee war correspondents, who are really learning to write campaigns in a military slang quite imposing to persons in civil life. *Accordingly, in May and June last, many weak-minded citizens were preparing to quit Richmond*, and Mr. MEMMINGER, ever mindful of the safety of his interesting Treasury employés, packed them off to Columbia. "Now am I in Arden," quote TOOMBSITES. "More fool I. When I was at home I was in a better place." That was indeed one of the great financial strokes of Mr. MEMMINGER.

Now, there is not at this moment so much to alarm us in reality as there was last May. *It is true we have not so many troops*; but neither has our enemy by a great deal. On that occasion, too, Gen. BUTLER could and did land his forces at City Point, without any effort or less; but this year SHERMAN has to fight his way through many a swamp, and take or turn many a battery, and leave many a blue-coated corpse behind him ere he can hope to see a Virginia railroad. It is hoped, not without some degree of confidence, that the President will not this year relieve Gen. BEAUREGARD in the very crisis of his campaign, and appoint Gen. PEMBERTON in his place, with orders to the latter to slip round to SHERMAN'S rear and march away to Mobile. But barring this, or some other equally enormous blunder or crime, it seems evident that SHERMAN has before him a much more perilous part of the grand campaign than BUTLER had last year. And in the meantime his devastating march through South Carolina is no more conquering that State than his great raid through Georgia has converted Georgians to the "Union."

Richmond is safe if all parties concerned do their duty; that is, if the new Secretary of War is energetic, and if the new Commissiary shall be found to have some elementary ideas about food; especially if Congress proceed at once with such legislation, for the purpose of giving Gen. Lee control of large numbers of negroes, as that General asks at their hands. Promptitude and decision are important in this matter; yet it is understood that many members have long speeches to make; and one, they say, has even threatened to be heard for two days, going down into the very first principles of human society, and soaring to the sublime future which is reserved for the destiny of our species—*and the roads almost beginning already to dry under the winds of March! Two days! Why Sherman can march forty miles in two days.*

If this measure is to be adopted to increase our means of national defence, it were well it were done quickly, in order that there may be at least a portion of the new material ready for the work of the coming struggle. In the meantime, let it not enter the thoughts of any citizen of Richmond that the city is in any greater danger this Spring than it was the Spring before. There is the strongest probability, too, all the omens indicate, that this will be the last campaign against the capital of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 21.

The accounts which reach us from the South are not sufficiently voluminous or explicit to inform us with even approximate accuracy of the military situation in South Carolina. All that we know is that Gen. SHERMAN is prosecuting another movement, *characterized by much more than his ordinary vigor and far more than his usual celerity.* We can only infer, in a general way, his main objects, without pretending to decide positively on the course he intends to pursue, in order to attain them. We infer, then, that he is really attempting to consummate that comprehensive plan for severing Gen. LEE'S communications with the South; and, finally, by combining his forces with GRANT'S, to either force the evacuation of Richmond, or to capture it by the power of overwhelming numbers. A plan of this kind has been repeatedly sketched by the Northern newspapers, and has been even prefigured with much minuteness, as to details, by the New-York TIMES, a journal which appears to be well instructed in military matters. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* maintains that while this is SHERMAN'S ultimate design, his proximate object is to sweep along the great interior lines of railroad, and, by destroying them, deprive the Confederate forces of that feasibility of communication and combination which they have hitherto enjoyed. The developments of the past few days have justified this theory; although they do not yet enable us to say whether SHERMAN intends to prosecute his march through the interior, upon the great railway lines, or to content himself with what he has already accomplished, and fall back upon the coast, say at Charleston or Wilmington. It is only by adopting the former course that permanent results can be anticipated; while, at the same time, that course is so pregnant with peril, that it exposes the Federal army to absolute destruction in case of failure. The occupation of Columbia, or of any inland position on his route, must of necessity be incidental and transient. From that place he must move speedily in some direction. Should he adopt the safer policy and fall back upon Charleston, supposing that his march on that city be not intercepted, he will leave South Carolina in the same condition in which he left Georgia after his march through that State and the capture of Savannah. The Georgia expedition, by itself, amounted to nothing more than the mere acquisition of Savannah as a base for renewed operations. The country marched over was abandoned the next day, and as soon as the Yankee army had passed, the work of repairing the railroads was commenced. By the time SHERMAN was prepared for another move, the railway communication in Georgia was restored; and the State which had been declared conquered by the simple transit of a Yankee army through its territory is now free from enemies except at one point on its coast and another at its extreme northwestern angle. This important fact shows the nature of Yankee occupancy in the country, and the kind of conquest they achieve at a distance from the guns of their navy.

The same thing would happen in South Carolina, should SHERMAN retire upon Charleston, or any other sea-coast town. The interior would at once be relieved. In a few weeks the railroads would be repaired, and his movements reduced to the dimensions of a gigantic raid, would prove entirely barren of permanent military results. We should have lost Charleston, and perhaps Wilmington, but our armies would be concentrated on the great interior lines, where they would have every advantage for defence against any future movements. *To accomplish anything decisive, therefore, Sherman must continue his march through the country, taking en route the great railway centres—Charlotte, Greensboro' and Danville.* We should not be surprised to hear that, from Columbia he has marched on Charlotte; nor that, in a few days, he will have possessed himself of that place. But then dangers begin to thicken around him. The very evacuations which his movements may force will add to the effective strength of our army in the field. Every day's march will weaken his forces and strengthen ours, and he will finally reach a point where he will be compelled to give battle under circumstances altogether adverse to him and favorable to us. His march resembles, in many respects, that of BURGOYNE through the State of New-York, and it will have, we have strong reason to hope, a similar termination. Gen. BEAUREGARD, who commands our forces in that department, is SHERMAN'S master in all the arts of strategy and tactics. He will give battle when he thinks it advisable to fight, or decline it when he thinks that to avoid it is the proper course. And, we may depend on it, that what he thinks the proper course, will be the best that could be adopted. We do not pretend to know when or where he proposes to meet SHERMAN, but we are firmly convinced that the Yankee Commander, if he prosecute his march toward Richmond, with the audacious purposes now indicated by his movements, will go to his doom. We believe that his army will be met and checked, and in such a position a check will be a defeat, and a defeat will be destruction. We can state, too, with certainty, that the best military authorities concur in this view of the situation.

FROM THE SOUTH SIDE.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 21.

Passengers by the train yesterday evening from Petersburgh, reported that everything remained comparatively quiet on the south side of the James. GRANT is evidently waiting with anxious solicitude to learn the result of SHERMAN'S bold venture. Things on the north side of the river, we learn, retain their chronic quietude.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

All continues quiet on the lines before Richmond and Petersburgh. GRANT congratulates himself on holding Gen. LEE here, while SHERMAN is turned loose upon the Carolinas.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 20.

From the Petersburgh *Express* of Saturday we learn that on the south side of the James the enemy shows no disposition to assume offensive operations. He has rather shortened than extended his lines, and has withdrawn to his works this side of Hatcher's Run. *The condition of the roads renders the success of any important movement doubtful.* The ground is now thoroughly thawed and rotten, almost impassable for cavalry and artillery, and exceedingly difficult for the movement of infantry.

NORTH CAROLINA.

EXPEDITION FROM NEWBERN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.

We have by the telegraph a confirmation of the report we gave yesterday of a cavalry raid in the direction of Tarboro, North Carolina; and also a renewal of the rumor of a movement of the enemy up the south side of the Neuse. We know that official intelligence has been received here giving a much more magnified account of the latter movement than the popular report of it; and that it is supposed that FOSTER'S forces, or a considerable portion of them, have moved up to Newbern to operate from there, probably, upon the Wilmington and Weldon road.

There is no doubt that the landing of troops at Newbern and the reinforcement of TERRY at Wilmington are both intended to aid or coöperate with SHERMAN.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

It is said that a cavalry force of the enemy was advancing on Tarboro, on the Tar River, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. A force (numbers unknown) is also reported as moving on Goldsboro, from Newbern, along the south bank of the Neuse. We fear there is much truthgin these statements. The enemy have for several weeks been concentrating at Newbern. Raleigh is 100 miles from Newbern. Goldsboro is midway between the two places.

ADVANCE ON SALISBURY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

It was reported that a large Yankee cavalry force was advancing on Salisbury, from East Tennessee, but there is nothing in it.

THE EXPEDITION FROM KNOXVILLE.

We have reason to believe that the designs of the expedition, which was reported yesterday to have certainly moved from Knoxville, are not upon Southwestern Virginia, but that it is intended to penetrate North Carolina, and probably to strike the railroad between Salisbury and Charlotte. This force, consisting of several thousand cavalry, and supposed to be under the command of AVERELL, was, as we reported yesterday, at Greenville, from which point the main stage road into North Carolina branches off, passing through Warm Springs Gap. This appears to be the obvious direction of the expedition. From all we can learn, there is nothing to tempt them in Southwestern Virginia, as they have already damaged the salt works and railroad there, and plundered the country to such an extent that it is doubtful whether any considerable number of troops could be subsisted there.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 21.

Although it is evident to the least intelligent person in this community that events of great importance are in course of consummation in South Carolina, we were assured, upon inquiry at the War Department, that there was "no news" from that portion of the Confederacy. The agents of the Press Association continue silent, and we have, therefore, no additional light to throw upon the situation of affairs between Columbia and Charlotte. From all appearances and rumors, SHERMAN is steadily advancing toward Charlotte. He may, at last, venture too far into the interior, and find himself caught in a trap; but, at present, the developments are too meagre to justify any speculations as to what he will successfully attempt or fail to accomplish.

WINSBORO.

Winsboro, S. C., is thirty-seven miles this side of Columbia, and it is rumored this morning that the enemy have occupied it. The news published there on the 16th stated that on the day before a large drove of Government stock, consisting of about 460 head of cattle and the same amount of sheep, passed through Winsboro from Anderson.

On the morning of the 16th another large lot passed through, bound for a point out of the reach of SHERMAN.

SHERMAN'S FORCES.

The *Carolinian* says the most reliable estimates we have heard from persons within the lines, who have had an opportunity of gathering information from a variety of Yankee sources, give SHERMAN only fifty odd thousand men, including the corps of Gen. FOSTER, now coöperating with him on the coast. The number of troops, however, is always exaggerated, and after reckoning his loss from sickness, wounds and death, we incline to the opinion that the Federal Commander has not 40,000 effective men in the four corps now scattered between the Savannah and the Edisto.

CHARLESTON.

While the War Department could furnish us nothing upon the subject, it was generally believed that Charleston, "the cradle of Secession" and "the very nest of the rebellion," has been evacuated by our troops. SHERMAN, by his bold advance, has thus accomplished, without bloodshed, what DUPONT, DAHLGREN, GILLMORE & Co., have in vain attempted, though aided by the combined naval force of Yankeedom. This ill-fated city, or rather the remnant of it, will now experience, to its full extent, the mercy and magnanimity of Yankee rule. The *Mercury* moved its quarters several weeks ago in anticipation of this sad result.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

On last Thursday night, the 16th inst., our forces evacuated Charleston, and it is believed that the enemy took possession during the next day. Many guns must have been abandoned by our troops, but it is consoling to know the Yankees got little else. There was no cotton at Charleston to gladden LINCOLN'S heart, and the city itself was little better than a deserted ruin. Several telegraph operators, all of them men of Northern birth, did not come out with our forces, but remained to receive the Yankees. The evacuation of Charleston should rather inspire cheerfulness than gloom. SHERMAN can only be checked by an immediate concentration in his front of all our troops, both in North and South Carolina. If this is done, he may be defeated, and his present expedition broken up. If he is not defeated, he will march straight up the railroad to Charlotte, thence to Salisbury, thence to Greensboro and Dansville, and so on to Richmond. Many different estimates have been made of SHERMAN'S army. We know he has four full army corps, and a strong force of cavalry. His corps will not number less than twelve thousand men.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND NEGRO TROOPS TO BE RAISED.

The Senate bill to raise 200,000 negro soldiers, will, it is understood, be passed to-day in secret session, by the Senate. It is said a similar bill passed the House of Representatives in secret session yesterday.

FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.

PICKETT'S DIVISION,
CAMP NEAR CHESTER, *Feb.* 17, 1865.

The only news of any interest in this part of the line is that we have had this week quite a "feast of reason and flow of soul" in the way of addresses. Three have already been delivered, and three remain to be delivered. I did not hear Col. FLOURNOY, but heard Mr. J. R. TUCKER twice. On Tuesday he spoke two hours to a very attentive audience, composed of Gen. HUNTER'S and TERRY'S brigades, and the artillery on the lines. Mr. TUCKER addressed himself to Virginia chiefly. He showed the impudence and arrogance of such a man as ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a parvenu from the State of Illinois, saying to the "Old Dominion," you shall not govern yourself as you please, but as I please. He showed that Virginia had been a free Commonwealth for two centuries and a half. Mr. TUCKER also demonstrated most conclusively that "*reunion*" was to all intents and purposes "*subjugation*," that if we can go back into the Union it is because we are whipped back. Would that every reconstructionist in the South could have heard his speech. A vein of delightful humor ran through both of Mr. TUCKER'S discourses, which were very well received, as you may imagine.

Mr. TUCKER will speak again to-day somewhere down the lines. Dr. DUNCAN will address TERRY'S Brigade to-day, and Rev. Dr. STYLES to-morrow.

Yours, &c., INDEPENDENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Goldsboro *Journal* says: "There is nothing occurring in this body worthy of notice. Mr. DICK speaks a Fourth of July speech every day in the Senate, but who wants to see it or hear it? When he rises to speak, we learn, it is a signal for the thirsty to go and indulge in a few drinks and a couple of games of billiards, or to go home for the rest of that session, for unfortunate Mr. DICK is sure to talk them and it out. We are glad to see that no one is rash enough to attempt to reply to DICK. He is a nuisance."

The Raleigh *Confederate* says: "The *Standard* and *Progress* are making all the clamor that is being made in North Carolina, while there are at least a dozen political papers in the State that are opposed to a convention. On the question of a convention, the people stand just where they did at the last August election, when they repudiated both the 'hobby' convention and its rider in voting for Governor."

AUGUSTA.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* has the following in a late issue: "There was some little flutter-ing in the streets of our city to-day, (12th,) occasioned by the presence of two Yankee gunboats at Lister's Ferry, one hundred miles below this city, on the Savannah River. It is also reported that a few enterprising Federals have moved out on the road toward this city. These are evidently foraging parties, sent out to get rice, and no apprehension need be felt by our dyspeptic citizens."

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.

A. M. GORMAN, editor of the *Spirit of the Age* and of the Raleigh *Daily Confederate*, died in Raleigh on the 25th of January, aged 51 years.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.

Among those who have suffered sorely from SHERMAN'S invasion of South Carolina, is WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, Esq., the well-known novelist and poet. In his hurried removal from home, near Midway, he was compelled to leave behind a library of choice books of much value, embracing upwards of ten thousand volumes. Many planters have been utterly ruined. Fortunately for Mr. SIMMS, he has the advantage of carrying his wealth in his brains, "where no thieves can break through and steal," &c.

ON FINANCES.

The Richmond *Examiner* reviews our recent financial measure, and says:

"It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the portion of the Federal debt which outstands in the form of greenback circulation not bearing interest is four hundred and thirty-three millions of dollars. This amount does not include the peculiar form of circulating debt denominated as five-twenty and seven-thirty paper, which is very similar to the interest-bearing hundred dollar Treasury notes that we have had in the Confederacy. This class of paper has gone, to a large extent, into the hands of the Northern bankers, and constitutes the basis of a large banking circulation, for which the Federal paper is pledged. If this bank circulation, thus based upon Federal securities, be considered in connection with the above-mentioned greenback circulation of four hundred and thirty-three millions, and if to all be added the original banking circulation of the North, based on no special securities, or else on State or municipal bonds, the present aggregate circulation of paper at the North will be found to reach somewhere between seven hundred and a thousand millions of dollars.

The efforts of the Yankees to sustain this explosive and inflated paper system has, so far, been marked by great ingenuity, resolution and success. Whether they will succeed in conquering the South, depends, in a great degree, upon their continued success in upholding this paper system.

Our Victories—Grand Celebration Proposed for the 4th of March.

At a meeting of merchants of this city yesterday in Collector DRAPER'S office, MOSES TAYLOR, presiding, it was resolved that measures be taken to duly celebrate the recent victories, in a manner commensurate with the grandeur of the Union armies over the rebel hordes; and that the appreciation felt by the people of this city and the country at the fact of the reoccupation of Charleston by our loyal brothers in arms, together with the fact that the flag of our country again floats over the walls of Fort Sumter, should be made apparent in a fitting manner,—it was voted to suspend all business on the fourth of March next, and that the business community and people of the whole country, from Calais, Maine, to San Francisco, California, be requested to unite in fitting demonstrations of joy on that day.

The Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities of the Union, including San Francisco, have signified their hearty coöperation in this patriotic movement, and the 4th of March will undoubtedly be observed throughout the land as a day of jubilation and as the People's Union Holiday.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Legislature has passed a wholesome militia law, and it has been approved by the Governor. The law enrolls all between the ages of 18 and 35, and creates an active militia of those under 24.

The effort to abolish the State Board of Agriculture failed.

The Legislature will adjourn on Saturday.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The False Reports of a Battle on Wednesday.

The Probable Evacuation of Richmond.

Petulance of the Rebel Press

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23—P. M.

There is no truth whatever in the sensation reports *from Philadelphia* regarding an engagement in front of Petersburgh yesterday.

I left Gen. MEADE'S headquarters at 8 A. M., and City Point at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and up to that hour no firing had occurred during the previous twenty-four hours, except a salute of one hundred unshotted guns in honor of Gen. SHERMAN'S successful movements and the evacuation of Charleston.

It would be impossible to have any later dates than I have this morning forwarded to you, and I am quite positive that the report stating that "Gen. LEE had attacked Gen. GRANT, and that our troops met with a *reverse*," is but another of the many *canards* that have emanated from the City of Brotherly Love.

It would not surprise leading military men to hear that LEE had evacuated Richmond instead of attacking GRANT. Nothing would better please our troops, now lying in besieging line before Richmond and Petersburgh, more than the enemy assuming the offensive. It is what we have been wishing for ever since October.

I send you full files of Richmond papers of Tuesday. You will notice the petulance and bitter outcries of the rebel press against their leaders for suppressing intelligence from North and South Carolina. No doubt the news of the fall of Wilmington is already in their hands. GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The Philadelphia Canard—Authoritative Denial—The Story of an Attack on Grant's Lines an Absurd Invention.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The statement published in the Philadelphia *Press*, this morning, that LEE had made an attack upon Gen. GRANT'S lines and repulsed him, is wholly and absurdly false. We have the highest authority for stating that up to this time no engagement has taken place, either in front of Petersburgh or Richmond. Moreover, it is believed here that LEE, instead of meditating an attack upon GRANT, is rather looking for safe egress for his army from the rebel capital.

A Ride Round the New Lines—Appearance of the Country—Difficulty of Operations—In Memoriam—Joy of the Soldiers Over Gen. Sherman's Successes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEFT WING ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

Having completed my studies in the mysteries of camp fever, and having graduated with credit to my constitution, I signalized my return to the army and the saddle by a quiet ride round the new lines on our left, recently extended and now occupied by the Fifth and Second Corps. I found my ride to be an interesting one, and caused me deeply to regret my inability to be present at the time of the late movement, of which these lines are the substantial fruit.

The section of country through which our troops were compelled to pass is of the most rugged description, consisting of deep ravines, runs and gullies, interspersed with creeks, marshes and miniature lakes. The woods were of the densest description, and filled with a tangled, and almost impenetrable undergrowth. It only needs a personal inspection to make one readily believe that the recent movement was one of great difficulty, owing to the natural obstacles to be overcome. The task would be at any time a severe one, but at this season of the year it simply becomes of surpassing hardship and privation.

To cross swollen creeks, pass through treacherous swamps, and flounder over roads knee deep in mud, is at any time a disagreeable undertaking; but in February it resolves itself into a succession of perils and sufferings that can only be imagined, for no pen can do them justice.

During the entire progress of the movement, and for the entire week succeeding, the troops were compelled to live in open camp, nothing but the merest shelter to keep out the piercing cold and penetrating rain. Coming from their warm and comfortable huts, and leaving their glowing fireplaces, it made the sudden change still more perceptible than it otherwise would.

Leaving the Wyatt House, at which is situated Gen. CRAWFORD'S headquarters, and following the course of what was once a road, but is now a mere quagmire, you soon come out on the run where the railroad crosses, and you are struck at a glance at the immense amount of labor that is being expended in erecting the trestle-work for the passage of the trains. This railroad business is now carried on with surprising skill and promptitude. No sooner did the troops get fairly into motion, than the railroad gangs were set at work, carrying on the extension that is now so near completion. For weeks before preparations had been going on in procuring the necessary ties and rails, and the work was pushed on with great vigor. At the point where the track crosses the run, one of the most important trestle-bridges is now fast approaching completion. Fully fifteen hundred feet long, and rising to a height of nearly forty feet in the centre, this bridge is at once the wonder and pride of the entire line. As I rode beneath its gigantic framework, I could realize the immensity of the structure, and admire the enterprise of the workmen.

Soon after passing this bridge you find yourself in a pleasant open field, and to the left the camps stretch out in unbroken line, their white and sun-reflecting outlines giving a lightness to the landscape that is picturesque in the extreme. All over the soft, sandy soil you can see, as your horse's hoofs sink deep into the sand, sad evidences of the fight of a fortnight since. Graves lie scattered about, and distorted and hideous carcasses of the horses slain disfigure a scene that would otherwise be one of beauty. Here and there one of the graves has a head-board that evinces age. On examination, you find that the soldier whose last resting-place it marks was killed in October, at the time of the first reconnoissance on Hatcher's Run, and which ultimately led to the present seizure and occupation of the new position.

Passing on by a sandy and easy road, you strike the left of the Second Corps line. Here the country assumes a somewhat moist aspect, being made up of marshes and large pools of stagnant water. Owing to the presence of these unwholesome and inconvenient swamps, the lines are not of that continuous nature that marks the outline of our other established works; but they are not the less strong for all that. The works are not interpolated by the mammoth forts that have been the rule, but simple ravelins of the largest description are the protection for our artillery. The camps of the different corps are isolated by brigades, and, in some instances, by regiments, in some cases caused by hollows and ravines, and by the swamps that abound. All through the Second Corps lines long lines of corduroy roads have been laid down, as it would be impossible to bring up supplies without them. The builders of these roads have taken a leaf out of the tactics of the railroad men, and have constructed "switches" or turnouts, for the greater convenience of passing supply trains. To one unaccustomed to our present expeditious mode of conducting operations it would almost appear miraculous to see the rapidity of the progress in all the departments of fatigue and intrenching labor. Several miles of durable and strong corduroy, rising high and dry above the surrounding wastes of water, and long lines of solidly-built intrenchments, have been perfected in almost no time at all. The railroad is now fast approaching its final completion, and in a very few days the new left of our line will be as firmly established as any other of our previous achievements.

While all these various and indispensable undertakings were being pushed forward with that speed that has become second nature to us now, the men had to provide themselves with the much-needed huts. In a majority of cases the officers' quarters were taken up piecemeal and transported in wagons from the old camps to the new, and frequently whole regiments had recourse to the same expedient for their shelters against the inclement weather. By these means a great amount of labor was avoided, and the work of housing the troops greatly lessened. In places where timber abounded the men preferred to erect new huts, and, as is usual with mortals, endeavored to outdo all previous efforts, in the way of ornamentation and comfort.

At this moment the greater portion of the two corps, who are now erecting new camps, are comfortably hutted, and made comfortable for the time. It would astonish a stranger, as it indeed does old army *habitués*, to see the readiness and celerity with which our soldiers set about making themselve comfortable. As I said in a former letter, the first thing a soldier thinks about now is to build a breastwork, then dig a well, and afterward build a log shanty. But this time all of these operations went on simultaneously, and the result is a grand success.

During my ride in and about the different camps, I missed many a familiar face, and had to mourn the loss of several brave spirits, who have fought their last battle, or now lie in anguish, suffering from severe wounds. Among these latter, stands foremost Brevet Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. MORROW, who received his wound while heroically rallying his brigade, battle-flag in hand, after a temporary disorganization, resulting from a partial uncovering of his flank. Gen. MORROW did not need any fresher laurels to render his name greener in the memory of his comrades, but in after days the battle of Hatcher's Run will be among the brightest of his many pleasurable recollections. I understand that this gallant officer will be recommended for promotion to his full rank.

A grand salute of one hundred guns was fired yesterday in honor of the capture of Columbia and the evacuation of Charleston, and the troops were informed officially of the glorious news. Great rejoicing was manifested, for soldiers reason and reflect like other men, and the speedy ending of the war each day becomes clearer and surer as the different consecutive operations are successfully accomplished. With each new victory, our soldiers feel their arms strengthened for the approaching and final struggle, that will finish this war and secure a lasting and honorable peace. The weather has, for the past few days, been of the balmiest description—Spring skies and warm sunshine. Should the present fine weather long continue, I am confident that Gen. LEE will have his hands full, and no doubt exists that a speedy resumption of active campaigns will be inaugurated at an early day. It may appear strange, after so many stories of the kind, but I must say that the belief exists in a large circle that LEE is actually evacuating Richmond, and no one expects that our occupation of the rebel capital can be delayed more than six or eight weeks.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

Gen. Palmer Assumes Command.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

Maj.-Gen. PALMER will publish an order to-morrow assuming command of the Department of Kentucky from the 18th, making his headquarters at Louisville.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU and Brig.-Gen. WHIPPLE arrived here this morning.

JAMES G. DASSERY, Esq., brother-in-law of Maj.-Gen. ROSSEAU, died this morning.

A salute was fired to-day, in accordance with the orders from the War Department, and many of the Government buildings, business houses and private buildings were decorated with flags.

The Ohio Troops—Enlistment of Negroes.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Business was partially suspended yesterday, and the day celebrated by the firing of salutes and display of flags.

The new Ohio regiments raised under the last call have commenced moving to the front.

The Ratification Bill was rejected by the Kentucky Senate yesterday, by nine majority.

Gen. PALMER, commanding in Kentucky, announces that his policy will in no material degree differ from that pursued by Gen. BURNSIDE.

The enlistment of negroes will be vigorously prosecuted. No State troops shall be enlisted or allowed in the State, but all troops raised for the defence of the State will be mustered into the United States service, and be under the control of Federal officers.

Capture of Robert J. Breckinridge—Rebel Force Believed to be Entering Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The *Journal* has a special dispatch which says our troops, near Midway, captured ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE yesterday.

It is reported that the rebel Col. HOWARD SMITH entered Mount Sterling under a flag of truce, and was held as a prisoner by our forces there.

It is believed a rebel force may be entering Kentucky from that direction.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The steamer *Admiral Dupont*, PEPPER, Master, arrived here to day from Hilton Head, S. C., on the 17th inst., via Beaufort.

The *Admiral Dupont* brings the mails and important dispatches for the War Department.

Nothing was known at Hilton Head of Gen. SHERMAN'S movements, as his base of operations was so far removed that there was but little communication carried on with his army except by mounted couriers.

Lieut. CUSHING arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher.

FROM CANADA.

Speech of George Thompson in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 23.

At a concert given by the New-England Society last night, GEORGE THOMPSON made a speech on the present and future of America. He said that although the war was necessary, yet all the stars would appear again upon the American flag, and that it would be again brighter than ever, the beacon of light and liberty, kindled to the skies. America and Great Britain, mother and daughter, would go hand in hand, one in union and progress. He said there were erroneous opinions as to the English sentiment, and painted the glorious future when all mankind shall be free.

The Case of the St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 23.

There has been nothing done in the St. Albans raiders case since Monday, the Judge of the court being ill.

WILMINGTON.

Our Forces Within Four Miles of Wilmington on the 21st—Heavy Firing Heard.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The following official dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day:

U. S. STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Feb. 23.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Newbern* has just arrived from Cape Fear River, which place she left on the 21st inst. Her Commander reports that our forces were within four miles of Wilmington. Heavy fighting was going on, and our forces were still advancing.

(Signed,) Very respectfully,
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commander.

Gen. Schofield's Official Report of the Capture of Fort Anderson.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Gen. SCHOFIELD makes the following report of his capture of Fort Anderson:

FORT ANDERSON, Feb. 19,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23, 1865.

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the success of our operations against Fort Anderson and the adjacent works on both sides of the Cape Fear River. Yesterday, while the guns maintained a heavy fire upon Fort Anderson, I pressed the enemy on both sides of the river, and sent a force under Gen. COX about sixteen miles around a swamp, to turn the enemy's right.

This force made its way along a narrow defile between two swamps, and completely turned the enemy's position. As soon as the movement became known to the enemy he abandoned his works, and retreated toward Wilmington. We captured ten guns uninjured and a considerable amount of ammunition. We have about fifty prisoners. The loss in killed or wounded is small on either side. The troops are pursuing the enemy and the gunboats are moving up the river. Fort Anderson and its collateral works are very strong, and rendered almost inaccessible by swamps. A small force could have held them till their supplies were exhausted. My information is that the rebels have a line of defence behind Tom Creek, where they propose to make a stand. If so, it can probably only be a short one.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 23.

This morning the Judiciary Committee of the House reported a bill to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, with an amendment to submit it to the vote of the people at the next general election.

The minority of said committee reported against submiting it to a vote of the people, and in favor of passing a resolution to ratify it without such a proviso.

Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL, Senator from Camden, has been drafted.

The Boston Dry-Goods Trade Sale.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

The proceeds of the Dry Goods Trade Sale, which closed last night, amount to three million dollars.

The average prices were deemed satisfactory to both seller and purchaser.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Sundry petitions were presented for the incorporation of the New-York Dental College.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the increase of pilotage in the port of New-York.

For the relief of the Sheepshead Bay and Seashore Railroad Company.

Authorizing FRANCIS B. CUTTING to improve lands under water in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. STEWART—To provide for the payment of the interest on bonds issued pursuant to the ordinance of the New-York Supervisors, passed June 14, 1864.

By Mr. EDWARDS—To prevent fraud in the sale of produce and other commodities.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the trustees of the New-York Institute for the Blind.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

To enable the trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to borrow money.

To incorporate the Studio Building of the City of New-York.

From New Orleans.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 23.

New-Orleans dates to the 16th, and Memphis to the 21st, have been received.

The *Picayune* says the bar at South-West Pass has become a great obstruction to navigation. At low water even vessels of moderate draught are meeting much difficulty.

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON publishes a card in the Memphis *Argus*, defining his position on the questions of the day, and denying the statements of Northern papers regarding the political status.

Over 700 permits to bring cotton into our lines were granted at Memphis for the week ending 18th, and 195 for taking out supplies. Cotton permits cover 51,940 bales and 65,000 pounds loose. The value of supplies taken out is $257,000.

Note from the Provost-Marshal of the Ninth District.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to a complaint published in your issue of Wednesday, over the signature of J. D., respecting *discourteous treatment, want of civility, and neglect of duty*, on the part of the employés of this office in conducting the examination for exemptions from liability to draft, I may be permitted, in refutation thereof, to say, that on the day in question, two hundred and fourteen men were examined and exempted, beside a large number heard who were not exempted.

If this is not attending to duty faithfully, notwithstanding the allegation of J. D., I am at a loss to know what is.

W. B. DUNNING,
Provost-Marshal Ninth District.

Order of Gen. Roberts.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 23.

Gen. ROBERTS, commanding the District of West Tennessee, has ordered that no person coming into or passing out of our lines, will be allowed to return during the war, except those trading in cotton

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 23, 1865.

$3,600	U. S. 6s, '67....	130⅜	100	Fontinac Lead Co.	59¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	110⅜	100	do.....s30	58⅝
3,000	do.....	111	100	do.....s30	59
15,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C	111	100	N. Y. Cen.....s10	116⅛
10,000	do.....	111⅛	600	do.....	116
10,000	do...new iss.	110⅛	200	do.....	116⅛
25,000	do...new iss.	110⅜	100	do.....	116¼
500	do...new iss.	110⅜	52	do.....	115⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	110	60	do.....	115⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	102⅜	9	do.....	115
2,000	Mo. State 6s....	68¼	200	do.....s10	115⅜
1,000	La. State 6s....	60	100	do.....s30	115⅜
500	Cal. St. 7s.	155	100	do.....s60	115
5,000	M 6s 1ss. to Pacific R.....	75	500	Erie Railway.....	74⅞
40,000	Ohio & M. C....	27	200	do.....	74⅞
4,000	N.Y Cen.7s,'76, Convertible...	118	100	do.....s10	75⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	102⅜	100	do.....	75⅜
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79	109	25	do.....	75⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	85	10	Erie R. Pref.....	92⅜
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C 1st	110	600	Lindsom R. R.....	118⅜
1,000	Chi. & Al. 1st M..	103⅜	100	do.....s10	118⅜
1,000	do.....	105	500	do.....	118⅜
2,000	McG. & W. 1st..	70	400	do.....	116
10,000	Am. Gold.....	182	200	do.....b30	116
10,000	do.....c	199⅛	100	do.....b30	116⅛
50	Bank of America.	140	100	do.....	116⅜
50	Am. Ex. Bank....	122	400	Reading R.....	115
20	Shoe & Leath. B'k.	108	100	do.....s30	114⅞
7	do.....	107⅛	100	do.....s30	114⅞
8	Bank of Com'rce.	110	200	do.....b10	115
400	Canton Co.....	37	400	do.....	114⅜
200	do.....	38	400	do.....	115
60	do.....	37⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	112⅜
400	do.....	37⅜	110	do.....	112
100	do.....b30	37⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.....	66⅜
200	do.....	37⅝	100	do.....	66¼
8	Del. & Had. C. Co	172	200	Ill Cen. R.....	119⅜
10	do.....	170⅜	100	Chi. & N. W....b30	34⅜
100	do.....	170	150	do.....	34⅜
100	Penn'a Coal Co....	150	100	C. & N. W. Pr b30	64⅝
1200	Cumb. Coal Pr....	72	100	do.....	64⅜
7	do.....b10	72	500	Clev. & Pitts....	84⅝
100	do.....	71⅝	400	Chic. & R. I. R....	97⅜
50	do.....	71⅝	100	do.....s30	97⅜
1	do.....s10	71	50	Chic. E. & O. R....	118
100	Quick. M. Co.....	85	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	45
10	do.....	85⅝	50	Pt. Ft. W. & C....	96⅜
200	Mar. Min. Co.....	13⅜	400	do.....	96⅜
100	do.....	13⅜	50	Al. & T. H. Pr....	69
100	Hen. & St. J. R....	25	100	Chi. & Al. R.....	92

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	111	600	Erie Railway.....	75⅛
5,000	do...new iss.	110⅛	1000	do.....	75⅜
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-20s C.	102⅜	400	do.....	75
6,000	do.....10	102⅜	2	60 Hud. Riv. R.....	116
25,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s, April & Oct....	115	30	Reading R.....	116
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr Cer.	98⅜	600	do.....	115⅛
5,000	do 5s, State 6s....	68⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	64⅜
40,000	O. & M. Cer....	27	100	do.....	64⅜
10,000	Amer. Gold.....	201⅜	1000	M. S. & N. I. R....	66⅜
12,000	Canton Co.....	39	300	do.....	67
300	do.....	39⅛	100	do.....	67⅛
100	Cum Coal Pref...	73	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	119⅜
200	do.....	72⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	84
100	do.....s60	67⅜	400	do.....	84⅛
100	Quick. Min.....	86⅜	200	do.....	84⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co.....	13	100	do.....b30	84⅜
100	do.....	12⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.....	34⅜
100	do.....	12⅜	200	do.....	34⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.....	116⅜	100	do.....	34⅜
200	do.....	116⅛	1000	Chic. & R. I.....	97⅜
800	do.....	116⅛	800	P., Ft. W. & C....	96⅜
100	do.....b10	116⅛	200	do.....s10	96⅜
1000	do.....	116	100	do.....b15	97
100	do.....	115⅞	700	do.....	96⅞
500	do.....	115⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	70

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$15,000	O. & Miss. C....	27½	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	97⅜
10,000	do.....	27⅜	100	do.....s3	97⅜
10,000	do.....b10	27⅜	100	do.....	97⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.....	116½	100	do.....s3	97⅜
200	do.....s3	116⅜	100	do.....s3	97⅜
100	do.....	116⅜	300	do.....	97⅜
450	do.....b3	116⅜	100	Pitts., F. W. & C....	96⅜
100	do.....b3	116⅜	100	do.....s3	96⅞
1500	Erie Rail.....	75⅛	100	Canton Co.....	39
500	do.....b10	75⅞	100	do.....	39⅛
200	do.....b10	75⅜	400	do.....	39⅜
400	Hudson R. R.....	116⅛	100	do.....s3	39⅜
300	do.....	116⅜	100	do.....b4	39⅜
500	do.....	116	100	do.....	39⅜
200	do.....s3	116	100	do.....	39⅜
700	Reading R.....	115	600	Cum. Coal Co....	72⅛
200	do.....b3	115	200	do.....s10	72⅛
800	M. S. & N. I....x-d	66⅜	200	do.....b10	73
200	do.....s3	66⅜	400	do.....s10	72⅜
200	do.....	66⅜	200	do.....b3	72⅜
200	do.....b3	66⅜	100	do.....s60	67
200	do.....	66⅜	1200	do.....	72⅜
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s3	119⅜	600	do.....s3	72⅛
1500	Cle. & Pitts.....s3	84⅜	200	do.....s10	72
200	Chic. & N. W.....	34⅜	100	do.....s3	73
100	C. & N. W. Pr....	64⅞	200	do.....	73
100	do.....	64⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co...b3	13⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000	O. & M. Cer....	27	700	Erie R.....	75
100	N. Y. C. R.....	115⅜	100	do.....s3	74⅞
300	do.....	115⅜	100	do.....	74⅞
350	do.....	115	200	M. S. & N. I....x-d	67
200	do.....s3	115	100	do.....b3	67
200	Reading R.....	114⅜	200	do.....	67
100	Had. Riv. R.....	115⅜	100	do.....b4	67
100	do.....	115⅜	100	do.....s3	67
100	do.....s3	115⅜	100	do.....	67
200	do.....	116	100	Ill. Cen. R.....	119⅜
500	do.....	116⅛	600	Canton Co.....	38⅜
100	do.....b4	116⅛	100	Cum. Coal.....	71⅞
100	Chic. & R. I. R....	97⅜			

THURSDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

The selection by the President of the United States of the Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, at present Comptroller of the National Currency Bureau, as Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Mr. FESSENDEN, on the 4th proximo, affords very general satisfaction in financial circles. It is politically agreeable to the friends of the Administration; and is a high mark of confidence richly merited by the acknowledged personal integrity and practical banking experience of Mr. MCCULLOCH. We feel quite sure, in advance, that the appointment will greatly redound to the public credit, and the faithful and economical administration of the Treasury Department.

The speculation in the Gold Room ranged to-day at 198¾@201½ ₱ cent., the advance on the opening price being ascribed to the Philadelphia rumor of a reverse to Gen. GRANT. The Gold rates for Exchange on London improved to 108 ₱ cent. for Bankers', under a better inquiry than before yesterday's holiday. The market for Money holds easy to the Brokers, at 6 ₱ cent, and the subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 ₱ cent Loan go on rapidly. They were but partially interrupted on Wall-street and at the National Banks, although the Sub-Agents closed their offices early on the Twenty-second Celebration.

The Stock Exchange reopened this morning with an active and higher market for the Railways and the Miscellaneous Shares. Among the latter, Cumberland had a further rise of 4 ₱ cent., Canton 3@4 ₱ cent., and Quicksilver 1@1½ ₱ cent. In the Railway list, the lead in point of improvement was again taken by Hudson River, while New-York Central, Erie, Reading and the Western Roads were generally firm and in speculative demand.

For the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States there was a good inquiry at the Exchange Board, at Tuesday's rates, and a very large business in 10 40s and 5-20s on Wall-street.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at the New-York Office to proceed at once with the payment of the 1st March coupons on the 10-40 Loan, and they are now being paid as presented at the Interest counter of the establishment. This process will let loose about $3,750,000 in Gold out of the present large accumulation from England in the New-York Office.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday afternoon. The Railways were not quite so high as in the forenoon, and Canton and Cumberland fell back 1@1½ per cent. Gold 200½:

	Tues.	Thurs.		Tues.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s.....	102⅜	102⅝	Pittsburgh.....	83¼	84⅜
U. S. 5-20's.....	111⅜	111⅝	Northwest.....	34⅜	34⅝
T. Certificates..	98⅛	98⅜	N. West Pref....	64⅛	64⅜
N. Y. Central...	115⅞	115⅝	Rock Island....	96⅜	97
Erie.....	74½	74⅞	Fort Wayne.....	95⅞	96⅜
Hudson.....	112⅜	116½	Cumberland Coal..	68	71⅞
Reading.....	114	114⅜	Quicksilver....	85	86⅛
Mich. Southern..	65¾	67	Mariposa.....	13¼	12⅜
Illinois Cen....	118⅜	119⅛	Ohio & M. Certs	26⅜	27

The subscriptions to the Popular Loan reported to-day are:

At Ninth National (yesterday and to day)..	$1,458,350
Fisk & Hatch.....	600,000
First National.....	600,000

The Fourth National Bank has declared a five per cent. Dividend for March, and the probability, we hear, is that another division of profits will be made for July, so as to change the half-yearly periods from March and September to July and January. The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	113	Bank of the Republic.	104
Manhattan.....	100	Bank of N. Amer....	110
Mercnants'.....	117	Hanover.....	102½
Mechanics'.....	110	Irving.....	107
Union.....	110	Metropolitan.....	120
America.....	140	Shoe and Leather...	107⅜
North River.....	108	Corn Exchange.....	108
National.....	115	Continental.....	96
Merchants' Exchange	98	St. Nicholas.....	103
State of New-York..	119	Commonwealth....	104
Commerce.....	110	Import'rs' & Traders'.	108
Mechcs' Bkg. Asso..	101	Manufac. & Mer'ts'.	101
Ocean.....	90	N. Y. Nat'al Ex. Bk..	110
American Exc.....	121	Central National....	104
Pacific.....	160	Fourth National.....	103
Chatham.....	120		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	103	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.	118	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	89
Erie 1st mort, '68.....	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.....	86
Erie 7s, '79.....	108	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.....	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '79....	109	Tol & Wab. Int. Bds...	88
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80...	102⅜	Cley. & Tol. S. F.....	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '8 ..	100	N. J. Cen. 2ds.....	109
Buf N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	109
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69..	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85.	107	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds..	83
Hud. R. 7s, bonds, '67..	95	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. con.	90
Harlem 1st. '69-72.....	102	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.....	78
Chi., B. & Q. ₱ c. 1sts.	114	Chi. & Alt. 1st m	105
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d mort.	90	Chi. & Al. Income...	90

The Customs received in Gold by the Treasury in the month of January, were:

At New-York.....	$4,216,399
Other Atlantic Ports.....	1,244,177
Together.....	$5,460,576

The Pacific ports, when heard from, will probably add from $500,000 to $550,000; raising the total to about six million of dollars. In February they will reach from $4,200,000 to $4,300,000 at New-York, from present appearances. To the close of business to-day, they amount to $3,583,874, with four working days in the month to be added.

The Quicksilver Mining Company of California, (New Almaden mines,) held their annual meeting in Philadelphia yesterday, and selected the following Board of Direction for 1864: Messrs. S. G. Arnold, S. L. M. Barlow, William Bond, John A. Collier, R. H. Crittenden, James Eldridge, John Elliott, George J. Forrest, Thomas A. Scott, Howell L. Williams, and E. Waller. The statement of the profits of the company for 1864, (and November, 1863, when they come into possession,) is as follows:

Sales of 46,936 flasks of Quicksilver, for gold.....	$1,775,058
And for currency.....	171,539
Total in gross.....	$1,946,597
Mining cost in gold.....	$645,046
Other expenses, gold.....	43,574
Other expenses, currency.....	30,528
Mortgage interest, gold.....	34,825
Mortgage interest, currency.....	23,096
Taxes, in gold.....	8,113
Taxes, in currency.....	15,255— 800,437
Net (in gold) on $10,000,000 Stock.....	$1,146,160

A second half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent. is advertised by the Locust Dale Coal Company of Pennsylvania, of which Mr. GEORGE H. POTTS, coal merchant of this city, is the President.

At the annual election of officers of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, JAMES ROBB, Esq., was chosen President, and Mr. PLATT SMITH Vice-President.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

J. F. D. LANIER, President. C. V. CULVER, Vice-Prest.,
Of Winslow, Lanier & Co. Of Culver, Penn & Co.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PAID-IN CAPITAL..... $1,900,000.
Designated depository of the United States, and authorized agent of the Treasury.
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, Feb. 17, 1865.

This bank was organized under the National Banking Act, in June last, by Mr. C. V. Culver and associates, with a paid-up capital of $500,000, and has been in successful operation since that period.

Its paid-up capital has now been increased to $1,000,000, and, by a recent arrangement, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city, their correspondents, together with Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co., and their friends, being persons of well-known standing and large pecuniary means, have become the owners of its capital stock.

The managers of this bank are, and for many years have been, in close and extensive business relations with banks and bankers in all parts of the country, and their experience and fidelity to the interests intrusted to their care need no recommendation.

The bank is now prepared to open accounts with depositors, and will allow four per cent. interest to banks and bankers on their credit balances, rendering accounts current monthly.

Collections made through all parts of the country on the most favorable terms.

This bank is an accredited agent of the Government, and will give particular attention to the purchase of all Government Securities, and will discharge all business intrusted to its care promptly and without cost to its correspondents. J. F. D. LANIER, President.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D JONES, Cashier
☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF ST. LOUIS.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.
Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ PROF. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, AFTER A very extensive tour in California, has arrived at home. He was the first to make a research on Oil Creek, long before any wells were bored there. He now gives it as his opinion that the development of petroleum on the property of the California Petroleum Company is far better than it was in Pennsylvania and Ohio. His first report to the company was made July 2, 1864, in which he stated that their property, as a ranch, was a splendid estate, but its value was its almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil. We have seen a letter written to the company since his return (Feb. 10, 1865,) in which he says:

"I am happy to be able to confirm at this date what I have said in my published report respecting the extraordinary character and high value of the estate on which your company is established."

The company is in the hands of gentlemen of the highest integrity. A large amount of machinery, etc., etc., have been shipped to California, and the development of the property will progress with vigor. As we stated before, we know the men engaged in this enterprise, and regard the stock as a good investment.—*The Independent, Feb. 23.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 23—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 10 bbls. Ashes, 4,414 bbls. Flour, 467 bbls. and 4,318 bags Corn Meal, 8,717 bushels Corn, 105 bushels Rye, 23,790 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 2,726 packages Provisions, and 123 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue in limited request, including Pots, $11 75; Pearls, $12 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is inactive and drooping; Middlings 82c.@84c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is attracting rather more attention, and is held firmly at the following quotations, in gold, net cash, duty paid: Rio, ordinary to prime, 18c.@21¾c.; Java 23¾c.; Maracaibo 20c.@21¼c.; Laguayra 20c.@21¼c.; St. Domingo 18¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day. The principal holders have not been eager to sell. Prices of desirable lots have been well supported, the available supply of such having been very moderate. Sales since our last amount to 6,450 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 80@$10 20; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$10 65, chiefly at $10 30@$10 50; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11@$11 20, the latter an extreme, ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western..... $ 9@80 @10 20
Extra State..... 10 25 @10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c..10 30 @12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands..11 00 @11 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..11 20 @12 50
Extra Genesee..... 10 65 @12 50
Poor to Choice Extra Missouri..... 10 55 @14 25
Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $10 75@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 85@$14 25 for good to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is essentially unaltered. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $10 25@$12 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in more demand, including fine and superfine at $7 65@$8 65 ₱ bbl. Sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $7 50@$7 60 for Jersey, and $8 40@$8 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and limited demand at irregular prices. Sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring, good to very choice, at $2 16@$2 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and in rather more request at $1 88@$1 90 (in store) for mixed Western; and $1 74@$1 76 for Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Sales 6,500 bushels. Oats are in good demand at a further advance. We quote Western at $1 12½@$1 14; State at $1 07@$1 09; Jersey at $1 07@$1 08, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and inactive; small lots of Jersey changed hands at $1 70@$1 72 ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive, and held above the views of buyers. Barley Malt is quiet yet steady.

HAY—North River continues in moderate demand at $1 55@$1 65 for shipping, and $1 65@$1 80 for small lots for city use. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Now are selling slowly at 25c.@50c. for inferior to choice, according to quality, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including new crop New-Orleans at $1 35@$1 50; Porto Rico at 70c.@$1; Cuba Muscovado at 55c.@85c.; Clayed Cuba at 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 80@$1 90 ₱ gallon; Resin at $17 50@$30 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$7 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have received less attention, including Crude Whale at $1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Bleached Winter Whale, at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm, at $2 55@$2 60; Linseed, at $1 57½@$1 60, for large and small lots; No. 1 Lard, at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate demand at drooping prices. We quote: Crude, 43c.@44c.; Refined, in bond, 65c.@67c., and Refined, free, at 86c.@87c., ₱ gallon. Sales, 900 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, without any remarkable changes in prices; sellers having any existing advantage. Sales since our last, 4,300 bbls., in lots, at $35 75@$36, closing at $35; 57, cash, for New Mess; $33 25@$33 50, closing at $33 37½ regular, for 1863-64 Mess; $34 @$34 50 for New Prime Mess; and $29@$30 for New Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 3,750 bbls. New Mess, March and April, seller's and buyer's options, at $35 50@$36 75, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 17c.@18¾c. for Shoulders; 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 270 pkgs. Bacon is in brisk request but heavy; sales have been made of 2,900 bxs., including Cumberland Cut at 19¾c.@20¼c.; long rib at 20¾c.@20¾c.; short rib at 21c.@21¼c., and long cut Hams at 20¾c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are less active and depressed at 16¾c.@17¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 4,450 tcs. and bbls. at 20¾c.@24¼c., the latter for very choice, and for April and June delivery, part at 24¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in lively request at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 1,350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet; 150 tcs. Prime Mess were sold at $35. Beef Hams are less active; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $25 25@$27 50, ₱ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 30c.@45c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 14c.@25c¾. for poor to very choice, the latter rate for fine factory, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

"The Butter market has ruled very quiet during the entire week. The stock on the market, particularly of fine Butter, is unprecedentedly light, but receivers are loud in their denunciations of the leading railroad lines, who have given an undue preference to through freight from the West, and rejected the bulk of the way freight from the various points of this State, causing great detriment to trade, and losses to owners of Butter, the season for which is passing rapidly away. Western Butter of all grades is in fair supply, but the market for such is without movement, and prices entirely nominal. Strictly fine Butter is in fair demand for export at 21c.@22c. in gold, and also for city trade at our quotations in currency. The following quotation of export of Butter to London and Liverpool for the first three years will prove of interest.

	Pounds.
To Liverpool, from May, 1 1862, to Feb. 13, 1863	20,591,000
To London, from May, 1, 1862, to Feb. 13, 1863	4,498,700
Total	25,089,700
To Liverpool, from May 1, 1863, to Feb. 13, 1864	13,200,000
To London, from May 1, 1863, to Feb. 13, 1864	4,000,000
Total	17,200,000
To Liverpool, from May 1, 1864, to Feb. 13, 1865	9,200,000
To London, from May 1, 1864, to Feb. 13, 1865	1,107,000
Total	10,307,000

Thus showing that our Butter export to England is this year 41 ₱ cent. less than last, and 60 ₱ cent. less than the seasons of 1862 and 1863. The export to California is about equal to last year, viz.: for the year ending Jan. 1, 1865, 56,362 firkins, and for the month, Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, 5,975 firkins. The inference from the foregoing is plain, that either a very short crop of Butter has been made, or the dairymen have overreached themselves by holding. We quote:

Orange and Sussex Co. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb..	45 @48
Orange and Sussex Co—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb..	48 @53
Fine State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.....	45 @48
Fair to Good State Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.....	43 @45
Fine State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.....	48 @50
Fair to Good State—half firkin tubs, ₱ lb.....	45 @48
Fine State Dairies—Welch tubs, ₱ lb.....	44 @46
Fair to Good State Dairies—Welsh tubs, ₱ lb..	43 @44
Fine Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.....	42 @45
Fair to Good Penn. Dairies—firkins, ₱ lb.....	40 @43
Fine Western Reserve—firkins, ₱ lb.....	35 @38
Fine Wisconsin, Michigan, &c.—firkins, ₱ lb..	32 @35
Fine Fresh New-York State—firkins, ₱ lb.....	45 @48
Fine Fresh Canada—firkins, ₱ lb.....	— @—
Ordinary Canada—firkins, ₱ lb.....	— @—
Fair Ordinary Western—firkins, ₱ lb.....	30 @31
Common Western—firkins, ₱ lb.....	28 @30
Roll Butter, Fine State, ₱ lb.....	36 @37
Roll Butter, Fine Western, ₱ lb.....	30 @35

The advices from Europe are favorable for a continued demand for American Cheese, which has given considerable tone to the market, notwithstanding the decline in gold and sterling exchange. A fair demand has prevailed during the week for ordinary grades for home and coastwise trade, and the market is well cleared of stock. We compute the stock of Cheese now on this market, in round numbers, at 15,000 boxes, while last year, at the same time, the computation was 65,000 boxes. We note the export of Cheese to England the past two seasons as follows:

To Liverpool and London from May 1, 1863, to Feb. 17, 1864.....	35,227,700 lbs.
To Liverpool and London from May 1, 1864, to Feb. 17, 1865.....	40,865,350 lbs.

The stock of Cheese in the country is no doubt more than an average, but the indications are that it will be required for export at fair rates, with gold as a basis. Our quotations are unchanged.

State Dairies—factory made—fine.....	24	@25½
State Dairies—factory made—fair to good.....	22	@23
State Dairies—extra quality.....	23	@24
State Dairies—fair to good.....	20	@21
Western Reserve—good to prime.....	18	@20
English Dairy—Eastern.....	22	@24
English Dairy—Western.....	18	@20
Pine-Apple.....	24	@28
Orange County—flat skimmed.....	15	@17

SUGARS—Are in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last, comprise 260 hhds. Cuba at 16¾c.@20¾c., and 430 boxes Havana part at 16c¾.@18¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive and heavy at 20½c.@26¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 171,000 lbs., at 15½c.@16c.; the latter an extreme rate.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 450 bbls., in lots, mainly at $2 27 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy again to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included only 200 bbls. Pork on private terms; 100 boxes Bacon on private terms; 600 boxes Cheese at 15s.; also, by steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 30s., and 600 packages Butter at 35s. For London, 30 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1865.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kinney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Taylor, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook.

The minutes of meetings held February thirteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to E. A. Newell to place a show-case on stoop in front of his premises, number six hundred and fifty-five Broadway, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Whereas, A resolution passed the Common Council in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to relieve Thomas Harper from an assessment for flagging, &c., in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, and whereas the Comptroller declines to draw his warrant for an amount sufficient to cancel the same, on account of the resolution directing said amount to be charged to account of Donations; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas Harper for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and seventy-two cents, to be applied in payment of an assessment on lot ward number forty-three, for flagging and setting curb and gutter-stones in Fifty-ninth street, between First and Second avenues, and charge the same to account of City Contingencies, or any other account having an unexpended balance in the City Treasury, and the resolution heretofore passed by the Common Council, in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in relation to relieving said Harper, is hereby annulled, repealed and rescinded.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Koster—

Whereas, Colonel Benjamin Ringold, Commanding One hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteer Infantry, while leading his regiment on the third of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, against the retiring forces of General Longstreet, at Suffolk, Virginia, fell mortally wounded, at the time being in advance of his regiment, cheering on his men; and

Whereas, The officers and men of his command have raised by subscription six hundred dollars to be devoted to a monument to be erected in honor of their late Colonel; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to report to this board the propriety of appropriating a sum sufficient to procure a lot at Greenwood, where to place this monument.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Reilly—

Resolved, That permission be and it is hereby given to C. H. Heimburgh to exhibit a small show-case in front of his premises, number six hundred and fifty-three Second-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basin and culverts, be built in Allen-street, from Stanton to Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Leavy—

Resolved, That Mercer-street, from Canal-street to Eighth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the expense thereof to be borne by the owners of the property benefited, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to Messrs. A. W. Morgan & Co., number forty-eight Cliff-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That a ferry to cross the North River be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street to Pavonia-avenue, in Jersey City, and that the Comptroller be and he hereby is authorized and directed to carry this resolution into effect, and to give a lease for such ferry, such lease and privileges of a ferry to be for a term of ten years from the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, with adequate security, in accordance with the Act of the Legislature passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, said lease to be prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation, and shall contain, so far as applicable, all the covenants and conditions for the benefit and protection of the city which are contained in the lease of the Pavonia Ferry.

Which was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That curbing and gutter stones be set and reset, where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged where not already done, on the east side of First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN FROM THE COUNTRY, the position of wet nurse in a family; understands her business perfectly, and can furnish good references as to character, and reliability in the performance of her duties. Address W., Post-office Box No. 2986.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and froner by an English Protestant young woman; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY the week or day; can do all kinds of family sewing, cut and fit. Apply at No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERVANTS' in every capacity, in city or country. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 34th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WIER, Proprietor

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No 170 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. Call at No. 507 7th-av., corner of 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting; satisfactory city reference given. Can be seen at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a respectable and well recommended young woman; is a good cook and baker; first-rate laundress and willing general servant. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; does the coarse washing; or as regular laundress. Call or address 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of city references. Call at No. 144 6th-st., between Avenues A and B, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PARISIAN, A SITUATION AS lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing perfectly; if required, would mind a young child. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman, a situation as wet nurse; is an excellent nurse; the milk is three months old. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with seven years' city reference, a situation in the city or country; does up linens in fine style, fluting, mangling and finery. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY young woman, a situation as wet nurse; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 111 Madison-st., corner of Market-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES the washing of a small family, or a few single gentlemen; good reference. Call at 331 Sixth-av.

NOTICE.—THE WIDOW OF A DECEASED CITY missionary wishes employment as a copyist. It will be a real charity. Residence, No. 275 Spring-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener by a married man with a small family; can give good references from his last employer. Address D. F. SMITH'S seed-store, No. 65 Liberty.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN and his wife; no children; he a first-class general man on a gentleman's place; she a good cook, baker, laundress and dairy-maid. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a German, with three in family; he fully understands the business in all its branches. Address B. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN, A THOROUGH horseman, a situation as coachman or gardener, &c.; first-class reference given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; thoroughly understands his profession; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address Box 2,264, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a steady man; none need apply only those who are willing to pay fair wages; good city reference. Address a note to THOS. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A steady man who thoroughly understands his business; would have no objections to make himself useful; the best of city reference. Address a note THOS, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman; has long experience in city. Can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 865 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as book-keeper or entry clerk in any first-class mercantile house. Address J. G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as farmer; has the best of reference, and twenty years in that business. Address to J. H., Flushing Post-office, L. I.

HELP WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to engage an active, intelligent printer, who is entirely familiar with book and pamphlet work; one who is competent to make up, superintend, read proof, &c., when necessary. To the right man, who understands putting work through rapidly and correctly, a good situation is open. Address PRINTER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the work of a plain kitchen garden; also the care of horses and cows, to go a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred; steady employment. Apply at No. 279 Canal-st., near Broadway, second loft.

AGENTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TO sell a very celebrated remedy on the most liberal terms. Apply immediately at No 47 Hudson-st., corner of Duane.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS IN A PRIVATE family, who thoroughly understands her business, doing up fine linens, French fluting, &c. Apply at No. 11 West 37th-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ONE who is thoroughly competent and understands French fluting, a situation; the best of city reference. Call Thursday and Friday at No. 32 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thorough, practical man; understands greenhouses and graperies; hot and cold; and all kinds of outside work; small family. Apply to M. M., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A FAMILY IN this city; one who has filled the position and is capable may address, stating full particulars, salary expected, etc., R, Box No. 1,964 Post Office.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, ABOUT FOURteen years old, that can write a good hand; situation permanent. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 4,086 City Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE, accustomed to the care of children at night, and with good city reference. Apply to-day, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 91 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PORTER IN A COMmission house; one who has had experience in receiving and delivering cotton and other produce, and keeping account of the same. Apply, in handwriting of applicant, referring to last employers, to Box No. 756, Post-office.

WANTED—BY A CITY BANK, A CLERK IN THE capacity of general bookkeeper and discount clerk; must be quick, correct, of undoubted good character, and possess a thorough knowledge of the duties. Address BANK, No. Box 2,047 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ON A GENTLEMAN'S place on Long Island. Apply at the office of the Greenwood Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock, daily.

WANTED—A GOOD MARKET GARDENER; one fully qualified to take charge of about ten acres twelve miles from New-York. Inquire of S. B. CONOVER, No. 260 West Washington Market, foot Fulton-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD INTELLIgent boys, about 16 years of age; wages $9 per month and board; also, a porter. Apply at French's Hotel, between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS laundress and chambermaid. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock Saturday morning, at No. 40 West 32d-st.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS TO WORK ON children's hats. Apply to GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Estimates and propositions will be received till 12 o'clock at noon, the 10th of March next, for building and furnishing the material for a church edifice on the corner of Asylum and High sts., for the North Ecclesiastical Society of Hartford. Plans and specifications may be found at Room No. 21, Hungerford & Cones' Building, at which place the architect will be, to make such explanations as may be desired.

Estimates and propositions may be addressed to

E. H. OWEN, Chairman Building Com.,
HARTFORD, Feb. 22, 1865. Hartford, Conn.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil the 1st of March next for the purchase of Goat Island, situate in the Niagara River, at Niagara Falls, together with the bridges leading thereto, and several small islands adjacent. Address A. S. PORTER, Niagara Falls, or CHARLES D. NORTON, Executor of the estate of the late P. A. PORTER, at Buffalo, N. Y.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

TO SURGEONS.—A CASE OF SURGICAL INstruments to be disposed of reasonably, by applying to G. W. B., No. 87 Meadow-st., corner 2d., Hoboken, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co's.,

A UNIQUE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL GEMS OF MODERN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ART, FORMING THE WELL-KNOWN PRIVATE GALLERY OF MR. WILLIAM G. CORBELL, OF BALTIMORE, REMOVED TO THIS CITY FOR SALE.

Among them are works of the following eminent artists:

Traper,	Hubner,	Calme,	R. Gignoux,
Patrois,	Van Marke,	Lemmens,	J. F. Kensett,
Couturier,	La Sall,	Guemard,	S. R. Gifford,
Le Feyre,	Conder,	Pectus,	J. M. Hart,
Seignac,	Soyer,	Gerard,	A. F. Bellows,
Hamman,	Van Seban,	Scharpf,	A. D. Shuttuck,
Turner,	Ronbe.	Teussint,	Wm. Hart.
Schrader,	Scheeres,	Madows,	J. F. Cropsey,
Du Vieux,	Dan Suert,	Liddo,	G. H. Smillie,
Lanfant De Metz,	Pelvio,	Hoguet,	A. Wust,
Sachs,	Scrammel,	Clays,	De Haas,
Von Kinyck,	Brooker,	Von Beest,	E. Moran,
J. Wilson,	Kerhove,	Hartconet,	Hamilton,

and many others. This beautiful collection was principally selected from the artists in this country and Europe, and they are now on exhibition as above, and three evenings previous to the sale, free.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas Truslow, deceased:

20 shares Citizens' Bank, $25 each.
20 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
30 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
22 shares Market Bank, $100 each.
125 shares Tradesman's Bank, $40 each.
49 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.
5 shares New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $100 each.
50 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
140 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
20 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each.

HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITE, RICH CHINA CUT GLASS, CUTLERY, &c.,

THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, collections of rare paintings and costly parlor ornaments, china, silver, cut glass, &c. Descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH-AV., 50TH, 51ST AND 124TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Lewis Curtis, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late J. D. Beers, deceased:

6TH-AV.—The two desirable lots on the northeast corner of 6th-av. and 51st-st.

50TH-ST.—Four lots northeast corner of 50th-st. and 6th-av.

51ST-ST.—Four lots southeast corner of 51st-st. and 6th-av. Also, one lot north side 51st-st., 90 feet east of 6th-av.

6TH-AV.—Three lots and one gore northwest corner of 6th-av. and 51st-st.

51ST-ST.—Twenty-eight lots and gores on the north side of 51st-st., adjoining last-mentioned lots on the rear.

124TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the south side of 124th-st., 233 feet west of 3d-av.; house 21.4 x40 feet; has gas, water, bath, range, &c., and is in complete order; lot 21.4x100 ft. Also, three lots south side 124th-st., 301 feet west of 3d-av., each 21.4x100 ft.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, JEWELRY, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., a large and well-assorted stock of household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, carved parlor and dining-room suites covered in brocatel and reps, carved black walnut, marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, centre and side-tables, carved black walnut marble-top hall stands; complete bedroom suites in black walnut and oak library suites in black walnut and oak, oak extension dining-tables, black walnut do., mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, rockers and sofas, covered in do., black walnut side and quartet tables, oak and black walnut buffets, with marble-tops, and other valuable furniture. Also, an invoice of jewelry, consisting of pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, fob-chains, &c.; also, some very fine books, embracing many rare and valuable works, all of which are finely bound. The sale of jewelry will take place at 10½ o'clock, the books immediately after the jewelry, and the furniture after the sale of the books.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, AT 11 o'clock, on Pier No. —:

FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS.
3,000 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
1,311 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

Cargo of bark *Central America*, from Palermo,
Immediately after, on Pier No. 5 North River:
FRESH FAYAL ORANGES.
[940 boxes fresh Fayal oranges.
100 boxes fresh Fayal oranges.
Landing ex *Energy*.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE, BY T. R. MINTURN.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 40 Commercial-wharf, Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Charlotte*, consisting of Hardware, Groceries, Paper, Shoes, Hats, Army Cloth, Army Blankets, Solid Shot, Cartridges, Enfield Rifles, Army Buttons, Machinery, &c., &c., &c. The catalogues will be ready three days previous to sale. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE

QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15½ to 16 hands high.

Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.

Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government. GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE OF THE COMING DRAFT.—THREE YEARS' SUBSTITUTES, FOR NEW-YORK CITY.—Section 6 of the new State Bounty Law provides that the State shall pay $600 to any person who shall furnish a substitute previous to the draft. For a small additional sum, a substitute can now be obtained of WARNER & CORNELL, No. 65 Franklin-st., near Broadway. References given to officials and business men of high standing.

SUPERVISORS AND COMMITTEES IN want of men to fill town or county quotas can be supplied by applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, No. 348 Broadway.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., opposite 11th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial denture are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

DR. VAN VLECK'S CHEAP AND SUPERIOR dentistry, No. 47 Bond-st. Twenty-five cents deducted from any customer's bill by presenting this advertisement.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without pain, with NITROUS GAS, ETHER or CHLOROFORM, at 50 cents each, by Dr. WAIT, Sr., No. 283 4th-av, corner 21st-st. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement brick dwelling-houses Nos. 145 to 151 West 17th-st. They are well built and in perfect order, with Croton water, and gas, and fixtures throughout, and are separately connected with sewer in the street. Price $4,500. Apply to JOHN H. NEILLEY, No. 24 Church-st., up stairs.

BENEDICT & COIT'S

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FOR SALE IN UTICA.—THE ELEGANT house and lot, No. 52 Broad-st., lot about 50x243 feet, extending from Broad to Catharine-st., in the rear; the house has on the first floor, a large drawing-room, library, bed room, dining-room, winter and summer kitchens and wood sheds. On the second floor are seven chambers and a large bath room; it has gas, water, bells, furnaces, water closet &c.; the garden is well stocked with choice fruits; a portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years if desired. Address No. 270 Genesee-st., Utica.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., consisting of about 54 acres, and only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice, large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

A NEW SMALL BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements—furnaces, dumb-waiter, marble washstands in every room, with hot and cold water; four stories and basement, high stoop; all in good order. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, or at No. 82 Lexington-av.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE the residence of the late Daniel Babbett, at Orange, N. J. Such property is seldom in the market and must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to W. H. VERMILYE of Orange Bank and H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J., from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLINGS IN BROOKlyn. No. 248 Hicks-st. Nos 63 and 65 Wyckoff-st. No. 14 Summit-st., No. 137 North 6th-st., Broadway, near Wilson.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-house in West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., brick front, brown-stone basement and under cellar, with all modern improvements; gas fixtures. Would exchange for a snug house further uptown. Inquire of W. P. KINEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLACE containing about 2½ acres of land: house has 13 rooms, built in the best manner, with all modern improvements: good barn with room for 6 horses; also other outbuildings; garden stocked with the best varieties of fruit trees. For further particulars and price address Box No. 5,448 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODEL TENEMENT property, situated on 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. A four-story building, 50x96 ft., in good order; rented for $3,600, will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No 6 Pine-st

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27½x125 feet; house, 27½x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES IN West 35th-st., Nos. 131 to 137, four stories, English basements, well built; sold low for cash; a good investment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD House, nearly new, with excellent garden, greenhouse and stable, near the depot, at Queens, L. I. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 220 Sullivan-st.; three-story and basement; 20 feet front by 100 deep; will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, No. 126 Wooster-st

FOR SALE—NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., HIGHstoop four-story brown-stone dwelling. ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

SEVEN PER CENT. COUNTY LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

$2,000,000

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS NO. 3, OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Million Dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Jan. 10, 1865, and legalized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 10, 1865. (Vide chap. 29, Laws 1865.)

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, commencing on the first day of November, 1865.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds No. 3," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, February, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the construction of a United States General Hospital at Newark, N. J. The principal buildings to be erected are as follows: Eighteen pavilions, administration building, dining-room, with wings for kitchens; laundry, guard-house, knapsack-house, dead-house, operating-room and tank-house. The builder is to furnish all materials, of whatever nature, and all labor and services necessary in the construction. The workmanship and materials are to conform to the plans, specifications, and detail drawings, and to be subject to inspection and approval of an officer appointed for that purpose.

Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted, they will, as soon as required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($25,000) seventy-five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable. The site selected for the hospital is the "Garside" property on Mill-street. Parties intending to bid are requested to visit the site, and to examine plans and specifications at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for U. S. General Hospital at Newark, N. J.," and adressed to the undersigned

By order of Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.

R. C. MORGAN, Captain and A. Q. M.

No. 19. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1865.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until THURSDAY, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with

1 REGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray, samples to be furnished by bidders.
CAVALRY TROWSERS—Army Standard.
CAVALRY BOOTS, (pegged)—Army Standard.
SPADES—Army Standard.
HAVERSACKS—Army Standard.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good, new packages.

(*The cases to be made in accordance with the specification on file at this office.*) *The name of the contractor, quantity and kind of goods, number and date of contract, must be distinctly marked on each article and package.*

Parties offering goods, should make separate proposals for each article offered, and must distinctly state in their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each month, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

Samples when submitted must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, March 2, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Friday, March 3, 1865.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for [here insert the name of the article offered]," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE.

for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS—A MAGNIFICENT INVESTMENT.

The advertiser offers for sale one of the most attractive large properties in Pennsylvania, at a price which cannot fail to make it, in any event, a perfectly safe and highly remunerative investment while, in point of prospective appreciation, it challenges comparison with any tract or property in the State.

The advertiser will be happy to submit the particulars in person to such gentlemen as may desire the same, with a view to purchase. They will be communicated with or called upon between the 2d and 25th instant, if they will send their full address to PENNSYLVANIA, care of C. A. Stetson, Esq., Astor House, New-York.

N. B.—The advertiser would much prefer to retain an undivided interest in the property, but will not make this a condition absolute.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Located at Lithgow, 4½ miles from the Harlem Railroad; there are 322 acres of land, adapted to growing grain of the first quality; the soil is a dark loam, remarkable for bearing drought without injury to crops, and not injured by excess of rain; all the various grains of Dutchess County are raised on the farm, besides an abundance of fruits; the farm is well watered; the barn is 62x72 feet; good stable for 44 head of cattle; wagon house and granary, &c.; good house, with 10 rooms, 1½ miles from churches, stores, &c.; more land adjoining could be had if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story brick dwelling-house No 43 Clinton-st., Newark, N. J.; it is in the centre of the city, containing 14 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bathing-room, furnaces, &c. The furniture will be sold or let with it. Possession given on the 1st of April or May next, if desired. Inquire of J. Y. BALDWIN, No. 17 Spruce-st., second story, New-York, or of the owner, J. W. POINER, Newark, N. J.

A LARGE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP house, 26x60, with a picture-gallery extension, 14x40, on Madison avenue, within three blocks of Madison-square. Will be sold for ($25,000) thirty-five thousand dollars; $11,000 cash, $4,000 in exchange, and $20,000 can remain at 6 per cent. for ten years. Address W. G. LEVISON, No. 186 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or JAMES K. POND, No. 586 Sixth-ave.

FOR SALE—BRICK DWELLING, 20 FEET front, 100 deep, with a stable in the rear, on 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-AV., CORNER Quincy-st., Brooklyn, double cottage house, five lots, stable, carpets, mirrors, three blocks from Fulton-av. cars; price moderate. FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn; or H. E. FOSDICK, No. 60 Vesey-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, THE OLD homestead and grounds belonging to the Episcopal Church, fronting on Centre-st., over 300 feet; (adjoining the residence of Capt. Cutts;) grounds are well shaded, and filled with fruit, containing four acres, together with a desirable plot of land of two acres, in fine view of the Sound. A good investment. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW, FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone houses, located on 2d-av. and 125th-st., and adjoining, Harlem. They contain every modern improvement, well finished, and splendidly located. Possession immediate and May 1. Convenient to Peck-slip and Harlem boats. CARTER & EASTINE, No. 79 East 25th-st., Bull's Head Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, CONTAINING two acres New-Rye, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot, in a good neighborhood; extensive view, and convenient to sea-bathing; the house contains nine rooms, and is conveniently arranged; abundance of fruit, stables, &c. Apply to WILLIAM C. OSBORN, No. 180 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, ON ADELPHI-st., a three-story brown-stone front house, 22 by 45 feet, lot 100 feet, with bath, gas fixtures, heater, range, wash-tubs, and water closet; piazza in front; good subcellar; is in a first-class neighborhood, near Lafayette-av. Inquire in jeweler store, No. 244 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE best and most productive farms in Connecticut; contains about 200 acres; beautifully situated on the Sound, about 60 miles from New-York; has good buildings, splendid water front and view; fine boating, fishing and shooting. Will be sold a bargain. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 5 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story and basement brown-stone house, 18-8 by 42, lot 100, in East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs; all modern improvements, fine cellar, and neighborhood excellent; may be seen from 11 to 3. Inquire of I. FITZSIMMONS, No. 706 3d-av.

$6,750.—ELEGANT FURNISHED RESIdence, filled in with brick; ten rooms; fine barn, carriage house, henery, &c.; two acres of land beautifully laid out with fruit and shade trees nine miles from Jersey, near depot.

WELLING & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Westchester County, a mile and a half south of Yonkers; house large; four to five acres; plenty of shade-trees. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to

A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT NYACK—ON THE HUDSON, five nice commodious residences at Nyack; also one good farm. Inquire of C. F. SNEDEKER, No. 337 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, between 12 and 2 o'clock P.M., Thursdays and Tuesdays, or at Nyack at his residence.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick store and dwelling, with a thriving dry goods business, long established, situated on the north side of 86th-st., near 3d-av.; location desirable; building first-class; possession immediately. Inquire of JOHN A. SILLICK & SON, No. 119 East 86th-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers 1,000 acres of valuable oil territory, a short distance above "Burning Springs," Kanawha River, West Virginia. Will either sell or form a company. Maps and full particulars upon application to WM. J. KANE, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—FIVE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and subcellar, brick buildings, with all the modern improvements, situated on 86th-st., near 3d-av.; location very desirable; possession to be had immediately. Inquire of JOHN A. SILLICK & SON, 119 East 86th-st.

FOR SALE—20 COTTAGES, AT $950 TO $3,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 6 lots, $3,500 to $8,500; 700 lots, $25 to $300; building plots, 3 or 5 acres, easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, IN 30TH-STREET, NEAR MADISON-AVENUE—A handsome three-story and attic brown-stone front house, twenty-five feet wide, painted and frescoed in a costly manner, and black walnut finish

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY, TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF. Afternoon and Evening: WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK; or THE CURSE OF DRINK—EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

BELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC—TARTINI'S DREAM.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, or THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FORTY WINKS—THE TOODLES

WALLACK'S—THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S—THE HUNCHBACK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MDLLE. DE KATOW.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, who arrived yesterday morning at Washington, direct from that army, emphatically denies the truth of the startling report from Philadelphia, stating that Gen. LEE had attacked Gen. GRANT's army, and that our troops had met with a reverse. Up to 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning (the time our correspondent left City Point) no firing had occured along our lines, except a salute in honor of Gen. SHERMAN's movements.

The following is the paragraph in the Philadelphia *Press* upon which the sensation rumors of yesterday were based: "A report was current in Washington last night that GRANT had been attacked by LEE, and that our troops had met a reverse. This is not unlikely. We expect the hardest fighting of the war from LEE, and it will be surprising if in some of the engagements he should not be successful. But there is no reason to anticipate any important defeat—great reasons for faith in ultimate victory."

We have New-Orleans news, by way of Cairo, to the 15th. It is rumored that Gen. HURLBUT is preparing to establish the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf at Mobile. Gen. GRANGER'S expedition against that place is fully prepared, and no doubt exists that the city will be in our hands in less than two weeks. The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 8th inst., publishes the correspondence between the rebel Col. PIERSON, commanding at San Antonio, and Gen. LOPEZ, commanding the Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S troops on the borders of the Rio Grande. Col. PIERSON assures Gen. LOPEZ that it is the desire of the Confederate Government to cherish the most amicable relations with the Imperial Government of Mexico, and that the cordiality existing between them shall not be disturbed. He then thanks Gen. LOPEZ for pretecting the interests of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. LOPEZ replies, confessing that his sympathies are for the noble cause of the South, and extends to Col. PIERSON his sincere friendship.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that the army was in great glee over the capture of Charleston. They begin to see in the evacuation of the stronghold that has so long baffled the efforts of our armies, the end of their heroic labors drawing near. A shotted salute was fired along the whole line in honor of this great event.

A dispatch to the Navy Department from Hampton Roads yesterday morning, states that on the 21st inst. our forces were within four miles of Wilmington, and still advancing.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, an adverse report was made by the Committee on Naval Affairs on the petition for an increase in officers pay. A bill to extend to settlers on railroad lands the benefit of the Homestead Act, was reported on adversely. The bill was passed. A bill reorganizing the New-York Appraiser's Office was passed after some discussion. A number of bills were reported from the Committee on Commerce and were advanced a stage. Among others, one amendatory of the act to prevent frauds by false invoices, and relative to the verification of invoice by our consuls. Before the House rose, the Amendatory Enrollment Bill was taken up, and an amendment moved by Mr. BLAINE of Maine, providing that no credits shall be given except the men are actually furnished on present and future calls and mustered into the service of the United States, was ultimately passed by a vote of 83 to 64.

In the House, a bill was passed repealing so much of the joint resolution explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, and confiscate the property of rebels, approved July 17, 1862, as prohibits the forfeiture of the real estate of rebels beyond their natural lives. The bill was passed: Yeas, 72; Nays, 71 A bill was reported by Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, extending the first section of the act of 1813 to the mackerel as well as the cod fisheries. The question of taking up the Louisiana question was debated for some time, and eventually decided in the affirmative. Mr. SUMNER then moved a substitute for the resolution, asking for a copy of an order issued by Gen. BANKS, in New-Orleans, on Feb. 23, 1864. Mr. SUMNER'S substitute declared that no State that has been declared in a state of insurrection shall elect representatives to Congress, until the President has proclaimed the cessation of hostilities within that State. Mr. SUMNER'S motion was rejected by a vote of eight to twenty-eight. A tarl discussion occurred upon a motion to procure a bust of the late Chief-Justice TANEY—some of Senators strongly opposing the motion. A resolution wrs was passed providing for a full army register. A bill was passed increasing the pay and rank of Medical Directors in the army.

GENERAL NEWS.

The price of Gold yesterday ranged 198¾@201¼@200¼ per cent. The Railways were active and higher at the Stock Exchange, and Government Securities in large demand on Wall-street, at Tuesday's rates. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York yesterday commenced to pay in Gold the March coupons on the 10¹40 Loan.

A very moderate business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Breadstuffs and Provisions were rather unsettled in price. Cotton and Whisky were depressed. Petroleum was cheaper. Groceries favored buyers. The Freight market was extremely dull.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and adopted a resolution inquiring of the Commissioners of Taxes whether they intended to place an increased taxable value on real estate in proportion eto the increased rental. A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the Bounty Fund was nearly exhausted, and suggesting that the interest on the Bounty Fund Bonds should be raised to seven per cent., in order to induce further subscriptions. The communication was referred to the Volunteer Committee. Mr. PURDY offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Volunteer Committee to confer with the Comptroller on the advisability of paying bounties in the 7-30 United States Bonds and Demand Notes.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Metropolitan Bank yesterday, the President, WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD, M. T. HEWIT, JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, CHARLES H. TRASK and D. R. JAQUES were elected trustees for the ensuing three years. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, W. A. BOOTH, Esq., was elected President, and JOHN EARL WILLIAMS, Esq., Treasurer. Interesting reports were presented by the Treasurer and Secretary, showing the excellent operations of the society during the past year.

Yesterday the Senate Committee continued its investigation of the City Inspector's department. Dr. RAMSAY, chief of the bureau of Records and Statistics, gives some interesting evidence in relation to the mortality of this city as compared with London. In 1864 the mortality in London was twenty-six to the thousand inhabitants, while in this city it was twenty-four to the thousand. In the afternoon Mr. TWEED, President of the Board of Supervisors, was examined, and showed statistics that no more money had been expended by that body than had been authorized by the Legislature. This morning the examination of the City Inspector's department will be resumed. On Saturday the Committee will adjourn and report at Albany.

The students of Yale College are getting obstreperous. As of old the difficulties spring out of the ineradicable hostility between the members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes. On Wednesday there were several collisions between them in the streets of New Haven, and the police were obliged to interfere and arrest several of the ringleaders, who were bound over to keep the peace.

The Cattaraugus Oil Company, whose lands are located in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., have struck oil in paying quantities at the depth of 680 feet. This is the best bearing strike thus far made in this State.

Yesterday the draft in the Second District, Brooklyn, was continued, the Second, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards being drawn. To-day the draft will be completed by drawing the First, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards. Those drafted on the 21st instant were notified yesterday to appear within two days, or they would be considered as deserters.

JOHN SERGEANT MEADE, son of Maj.-Gen. MEADE, died on Tuesday evening, at his father's residence, in Philadelphia, of consumption. He was a young man of much promise, and esteemed for his many good qualities.

We learn from Canada papers that a railroad accident occurred at Danville, on the Grand Trunk Railway, Lower Canada, on the 18th, by which a number of Provincial celebrities, among others the Hon. GEORGE BROWN came near being killed. The train went over an embankment thirty feet high.

The Eighth Regiment gave its sixth annual reception last evening at the Academy of Music. The building was beautifully decorated, and the ball proved one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

Maj.-Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, accompanied by his son, Maj. CURTIS, has arrived at Milwaukee, to assume the command recently vacated by Gen. POPE, of the Department of the Northwest.

STEPHEN AVERY, a drummer-boy attached to the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, was poisoned, on Wednesday, by eating pie which he had purchased at the gate of the United States Transit Hospital.

CAROLINE DONNELLY, of No. 83 West Nineteenth-street, and CAROLINE MOGLER, of No. 140 Delancey-street, were fatally burned, their clothing having taken fire.

Prof. DRAPER delivered an interesting lecture last evening before the Historical Society, on "The Political Force of Ideas." The audience was large, including many well-known citizens.

Baltimore now boasts of its Third National Bank, and associations of the same kind are fast being formed throughout the State.

After the War.

It would be as well for the large number of persons who will now occupy themselves more busily than ever before with the consideration of the "terms of reconstruction," to remember the great change which has taken place in the circumstances both of the North and of the South within the last year, and govern themselves accordingly.

The struggle has reached that point that it may be now safely said that it will end, if it has not already ended, in the complete destruction of the military strength of the Confederacy. There will, therefore, be no danger whatever of a speedy renewal of organized attempts to resist the authority of the United States.

The great end and aim of our policy in dealing with the population of the revolted States ought to be the removal of all traces of the struggle from their memory. Nothing that serves to remind them of their defeat, and is not absolutely necessary for the safety of the Government, ought to be retained either in our legislation or our policy. Slavery, which, it is generally agreed, was the cause of the war, and which would doubtless, if its existence were protracted, keep alive the old antagonism between the two sections, is, it is admitted on all hands, gone forever. So that, as far as this is concerned, there is no further need of repressive measures.

We hear a great deal every day about the necessity for punishing the Southern leaders, and some persons go so far as to propose the outlawry of everybody in the Confederacy who has held any higher rank in its service than that of Colonel. But it may be laid down as a rule, dictated not simply by humanity and Christianity, but by sound policy, that no punishments whatever ought to be inflicted on anybody, except such as are plainly called for by a prudent regard for our own safety. With those who wish to legislate, or put the existing law in force, for mere purposes of vengeance, it is scarcely worth while to argue. The spectacle of a whole people thirsting for vengeance on a large body of their own countrymen, and seeking it through acts of Congress, is a barbarous and repulsive one, repugnant to the spirit of the age, and hostile to civilization. To suffer anything of the sort to be enacted on American soil in our day, would prove that we had retrograded instead of advanced.

There are a number of persons in the rebellious States, who have been actively engaged both in getting up the insurrection and carrying it on, whose position with regard to it is such as to make it quite certain that they can never settle down again into peaceable citizens of the United States, and would never, if we allowed them to return quietly to their homes, cease to kick against the authority of the Government and intrigue for its overthrow. Against these men the vigorous enforcement of the law is imperatively called for in the interest of social order; but we sincerely trust that the list even of these, will be made as small as possible, and that the rest of the population will be let alone. No penal measures whatever, as regards them, we may feel quite satisfied, will be necessary to prevent the repetition of the attempt of which we are now witnessing the failure. The fullest punishment for *their* offences, whatever they may have been, has been already inflicted in the prosecution of this war. There is something puerile in talking of administering further chastisement for a crime which has already caused the slaughter or maiming of two or three hundred thousand of those engaged in it, and the desolation of almost a third of their territory. With what power can we arm either courts or police that will impress the imagination of men and women like those of the South, who have lived through the horrors of the last four years?

And we ought to beware, above all things, of harassing them with the presence of great swarms of officials, most of whom will doubtless, at least for a while, have to be Northerners. For a few years after the war the Southern people will be morbidly sensitive to whatever reminds them of their defeat, and those among us who are opposed to all attempts to respect this susceptibility, only show how little they have learnt from history, and how little they know of human nature. One great aim should be to avoid all unnecessary display of force. We shall be bound to protect the emancipated blacks and Northern or loyal inhabitants, and see that the judgments of United States Courts are carried into execution; but all interference with the ordinary working of local law, and the ordinary management of local affairs, ought to be strenuously guarded against. There are other ways than these which we recommend, of holding conquered territory; but there are no other ways of healing the wounds left by civil war.

The Rebel View of Affairs.

The Richmond writers are of course casting their wits about them to discover how to defeat the armies that are gathering round LEE. They are sadly puzzled. They never have had anything so difficult in hand. When SHERMAN set out from Northern Georgia, HOOD tried to stop him by strategy, but failed; subsequently, the Georgians tried to stop him by militia, but failed; the South Carolinians then tried to stop him by bluster, but failed; now the North Carolinians exhibit nothing but torpor at his approach; and then what shall the Virginians do?

The *Whig* of Tuesday knows certainly that though the reports from the far South are not voluminous or explicit, "SHERMAN is prosecuting another movement, characterized by much more than his ordinary vigor, and far more than his usual celerity." The *Whig* shows that if he adopts a certain line of action, it will be indecisive; but it declares that, "to accomplish anything decisive, SHERMAN must continue his march through the country, taking *en route* the great railway centres—Charlotte, Greensboro and Danville;" and as this is probably just what Gen. SHERMAN will do, we hope that when it is accomplished, the *Whig* will be consistent enough to admit that something decisive has been done. The *Whig*, however, trusts in *Beauregard* to thwart SHERMAN, and declares that "BEAUREGARD is SHERMAN'S master in all the arts of strategy and tactics." We do not know when BEAUREGARD has shown his mastership over SHERMAN, but suppose it was in the HOOD campaign, which BEAUREGARD planned, and in the late Georgia campaign, when BEAUREGARD announced that he had "rushed to the rescue;" and in the Carolina campaign, which has just closed by the fall of Charleston and Columbia, and the flight of all the Confederate troops under BEAUREGARD.

The, *Examiner*, also attempts to defeat GRANT and SHERMAN. It sets forth the immense military combinations that are now in progress; thinks they are "extremely fine" and "superhuman;" but declares them to be only a repetition of the combinations of last year—which is a supremely silly theory to come from so bright a writer. It thinks there is not so much to alarm Richmond now as there was last May, when "many weak-minded citizens were preparing to quit Richmond," and when even Mr. MEMMINGER was troubled about the safety of the female employes of the rebel Treasury Department, and packed them off to *Columbia*, from which they had again to absquatulate a few days ago. The *Examiner* makes the damaging admission that the rebels have "not so many troops" now as last year; "but," it says, "neither has our enemy by a great deal." It is just as well that the rebels should think so. The conclusion of the *Examiner* upon the whole matter is that "Richmond is safe *if all parties concerned do their duty*—if the new Secretary of War is energetic; if the new Commissary shall be found to have some elementary ideas about food; and especially if Congress proceed at once with such legislation for the purpose of *giving Gen. Lee control of large numbers of negroes* as that General asks at their hands." It would seem, however, that there is little hope of this, as rebel Congressmen have long speeches to make, and one of them threatens to speak for two days, and that, too, "when the roads are beginning already to dry under the winds of March." "Why," exclaims the *Examiner*, "SHERMAN can march forty miles in two days." In view of this last fact, we certainly think it is high time that rebel members of Congress should shut up their mouths; that the new Commissary should begin to study up his "elementary ideas," and that Gen. LEE should begin gathering up the masses of negro slaves who are now the last hope of the great Southern Confederacy.

THE DECLINE OF GOLD.—We trust our people will be under no unnecessary anxiety for a more speedy decline in the price of gold. It goes down regularly and steadily, just as public confidence in the overthrow of the rebellion goes up. Every Union victory puts down gold,—every Union reverse puts it up. But it is going down now quite as rapidly as is consistent with the public welfare. It has fallen fifty per cent. within three or four months, and is now falling even more rapidly. To this rate of depreciation the business of the country can accommodate itself, but a more rapid fall would prove disastrous. A sudden decline of thirty or twenty per cent. would ruin thousands of our most thriving and substantial business men,—not because they have speculated in gold, but because the price of the property they bought when gold was high, goes down with it. We hope that before many months gold will be nearly at par,—but to be safe the decline must be gradual. A sudden and heavy fall would sweep the business of the country like a hurricane. Steady, but slow and sure, is the kind of progress that we require.

Medical Director's Rank in the Army.

One of the most serious obstacles to the economic employment of their resources in the field, felt by both armies during the present war, has been the want of a suitable staff organization. People speak of the military chaos of 1861; few yet appreciate how far or in what direction the army is organized at the present time. We exult with reason over the discipline of the line, and fire salutes for victories achieved by the valor and endurance of our brave soldiers, without once giving a thought to the magnitude of the labors of the Staff Departments, upon whose smooth and efficient working the success of the army absolutely depends.

Unfortunately in some respects, and advantageously in others, we could not adopt the European plan, and apply it to our own staff system, and we are yet making improvements as experience and necessity point the way. The three administrative departments whose ramifications most widely extend are the Quartermaster's, charged with the general supplies and transportation; the Subsistence whose name explains its duties; and the Medical, which superintends the prevention of disease, as well as the care of the disabled. The popular ignorance on the specific duties of these departments seems to be very great. This ignorance culminates respecting the Medical Department, whose claims are seldom heard outside the profession, and whose members are generally overlooked in the distribution of honors and recognition of services. Nor is it alone popular recognition that is not awarded; legislative enactment has been tardy to admit its claims to position. At the last session of Congress the House passed a bill giving Medical Directors of corps the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and those of departments or armies, of Colonel. But it was only yesterday that the Senate found time to act upon it. This lukewarmness appeared to flow from non-appreciation. Senators, as well as civilians generally, were forgetful that the word "surgeon," in its literality, does not completely describe him who bears it. A surgeon is more than simply such—is more than a giver of medicine and operator for wounds. It is his province to prevent disease, as well as to alleviate suffering, and upon the medical officer of a regiment rests, under the Colonel, the immediate responsibility for its sanitary condition.

Naturally and necessarily the medical officer's duties increase as he rises in the army scale, and in the position of a Director they are complex and important to a degree rarely understood by the uninitiated. However, while other officers and other departments receive recognition by increased rank as their duties extend, the Medical Department has been uniformly ignored. The common argument is, "Doctors have no need of rank." Very true, subjectively. Rank creates in no man any intrinsic difference. But they beg the question who make the answer quoted. As all commissioned surgeons are more than doctors—are medical officers—in like manner a Director should be an officer of rank. He embraces but exceeds the province of a surgeon. Medical men in the army hold a double position. Superadded to their professional are their official relations; and this official character is a necessity. It is neither to gratify their vanity nor to nourish their pride, but is demanded by the service.

By what reasoning was it, then, that when experience had shown the health officer of a regiment should rank as Major, he who is responsible for the well-being of the whole command, to whom several hundred of these officers report, and upon whose management often depends the efficiency of an entire army, should be of no higher grade?

A Director is such literally. To professional acquirements must be joined military knowledge—not that of tactics or drill, but of the principles of discipline, of the requirements of the statute law of regulations and the common law of the custom of service. He must not only be competent to indicate modes of treatment, but must appreciate and anticipate the wants of the army. In other words, to be a competent Director, he must possess a technical education—an education of practice as well as of books—an aptitude for the field as well as soldierly *esprit*.

The Medical Corps can lay just claim to equal ability with any body of men holding position in the army. As long as their pay—as is a notorious fact—is but a fraction of what their private practice would be, and covers, as in most instances, but a part of their expenses, they can fairly claim to be equally patriotic with their comrades. No other class is more continuously "on duty," has so much individual responsibility in its performance, or is so seldom regarded in its reward. It is very unequal justice that offers a Major's position in return for certain service, and refuses a higher grade for responsibility ten-fold as heavy.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—A contractor in Washington has just been giving a "splurgy" party, supposed to have cost $100,000. Some of our neighbors, we observe, are improving the occasion to denounce *all* contractors, and especially to protest against listening to their appeals to Congress for relief. This is unjust and foolish. Beyond all doubt, many contractors have made very large sums of money on their contracts. Those of them, especially, who had the monopoly of certain articles which the Government was compelled to purchase, such as certain patented cannon, for example, were in position to make enormous profits, and they have undoubtedly availed themselves of their opportunity. If they choose to spend their money in ridiculous displays and foolish entertainments, very well. That may be a most excellent reason against *their* being "relieved" by further grants of money from the public treasury.

But others who have been less fortunate should not be made to suffer for their offences. There unquestionably are contractors who have lost money instead of making it, through their contracts with the Government, and whose losses have been occasioned by the direct action of the Government itself. Their claims should not be prejudiced by the good fortune or bad taste of others. It is the duty of the proper committees in Congress to examine and act in all these cases upon their merits, and not upon prejudice.

NATIONAL CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH OF MARCH.—The idea is well conceived to have the approaching 4th of March set apart as a day of national rejoicings. The recent victories achieved by the national army, and especially the surrender of Charleston, demand a celebration which shall be, if possible, simultaneous, imposing and universal throughout the loyal States of the Union. It is to this end that the meeting of Wednesday and the adjourned meeting of yesterday in the Collector's office were summoned to deliberate, and we have no doubt that the influential committee named to carry out the objects of the meeting, will be able to report not only the hearty coöperation of all the loyal citizens of New-York, but a hearty sympathy and communion of purpose in all the great cities of the North.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S latest Opera, "La Forza del Destino" will be produced here to-night for the first time in America. It has been in preparation for some time, and has been rehearsed with great care. Owing to Mr. MARETZEK'S energy and enterprise, we have again an opportunity of hearing an important work prior to its production either in London or Paris. "La Forza del Destino" was written for St. Petersburgh, and was produced there with success. It was then given at Madrid, where a very favorable verdict was recorded in its favor. Both these cities are small compared with New-York, and the echoes which we catch from them are never of much importance. The career of VERDI'S Opera begins from to-night. If "La Forza" is successful in New-York, its production in London and Paris will be vastly accelerated. We are at all events certain that the work will speedily occupy a prominent place in our repertoire.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH commences a new series of concerts at this establishment to-night, and will once more introduce to us Mlle. DE KATOW, the remarkable violoncellist, and Mr. JAMES W. WEHLI, the great pianist. The vocalist engaged for the occasion is Miss LAURA HARRIS. During the past week Mr. STRAKOSCH has given concerts in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. His artists have everywhere created a profound sensation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES takes her benefit here this evening, playing *Julia* in the play of the "Hunchback."

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mlle. CAMILLA URSO gave her second concert at this establishment last evening, assisted by Mme. VARIAN, Miss TERESA CARRENO, and Mons. CORADI COLLIER. The lady is undoubtedly one of the best violinists now before the public. She plays with consummate skill and exquisite taste; every note is clearly and beautifully produced, and her perception of passages robs them of all noticeable toughness and difficulty. In the "Don Giovanni" caprice the best qualities of her style were charmingly illustrated.

Miss TERESA CARRENO, the child pianist of three years ago is rapidly merging into the woman. Whilst in the transition state we can hardly express the same wonder at her performance as heretofore, but we can certainly detect better reasons for anticipating a brilliant future for the young artist. Miss CARRENO plays remarkably well, and gives abundant proofs of good and conscientious study. Her touch is unusually brilliant, and her execution brilliant and clear.

Mme. VARIAN sang acceptably, with neatness and good taste. An unaccountable break-down occurred in the first part, arising, we presume, from the pianist not having the music of the song which the lady was trying to sing. The trouble was speedily remedied.

Mlle. CAMILLIS WISO'S third and last concert takes place on Monday next.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—So long as "Martha" exists the managerial mind need perplex itself for a Brooklyn attraction. This pleasing, but somewhat hackneyed opera, has been given time and time again at the Brooklyn Academy, and doubtless will continue prominent upon the list so long as the people throng to its performance as they did last night. In spite of the weather, walking and LOTTI, the house was filled, and the evening entirely satisfactory. Miss KELLOGG was bright and pretty; MORENZI, who rivals KELLOGG in the affections of Young Brooklyn, was, as usual, correct and pleasing, and altogether the performance was a success. On Monday, an extra night, for Mad. ZUCCHI'S benefit, will be given, with "Ernani" as the attraction.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee were in session all day on the TAX Bill, and have made considerable progress. They have not passed upon any of the controverted points, and will not until all have been heard. The bill will not be reported before Monday next.

THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report the House joint resolution for the construction of the East Tennessee Railroad.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury having indicated a wish that the Loan Bill be postponed in the House for a few days, Mr. STEVENS gave notice to-day that it would not be considered until Monday next, at which time a new Secretary will have been appointed.

MR. FESSENDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. LINCOLN has not yet appointed a successor of Mr. FESSENDEN. It is believed, however, that Mr. MCCULLOUGH will receive the nomination in a few days.

REBEL DESERTERS.

This morning nearly two hundred deserters arrived in this city from City Point. From this it appears that deserters from LEE'S army are rapidly increasing, and already number nearly one thousand a week.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

The Committee of Conference on the Freedman's Bureau Bill will probably report a new measure, giving the care of freedmen and refugees to the War Department.

THE POSTAL LAWS.

Mr. COLLAMER'S bill relating to the Postal Laws, which was slightly amended and passed by the House on Tuesday, provides that where a letter is deposited in any post-office on which the postage is not fully prepaid, the said letter shall be returned to the writer thereof, unless the postage unpaid amounts to only the single rate of three cents. It also prohibits all vessels conveying letters to foreign ports from receiving on board any letters that have not been regularly received and posted at the Post-office at the port of departure. Letters relating to the cargo and addressed to the consignee excepted. Letters inclosed in a United States stamped envelope of denomination sufficient in amount to cover the postage legally chargeable thereon, are also excepted.

BIG HOTELS IN WASHINGTON.

The present pressure upon the hotel facilities o Washington is giving rise to several projects for new and elegant hotels, commensurate with the necessities of the public. One large hotel is now so far completed, that it will be opened for business in the Spring. Another is contemplated, and to-day a bill passed the House, incorporating the Continental Hotel Company, with LOUIS DELMONICO, of New-York, JOHN W. FORNEY and HENRY D. COOKE, of Washington, as Trustees, for the purpose of erecting still another hotel.

PAYMENTS TO FAMILIES OF PRISONERS.

An official circular from Acting Paymaster-General BRICE, announces that in consequence of the general exchange of prisoners of war now going on, payments to families of prisoners will be suspended until further orders. This is done to avoid inadvertent double payments.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The arrangements already made for the Inauguration Ball indicate that the managers design it shall surpass any previous ball of that character ever given in Washington.

REBEL DESERTERS.

The mail steamer this morning brought up 176 rebel deserters.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that the army was in great glee over the capture of Charleston. They begin to see in the evacuation of that stronghold that the end of their labor draws nigh.

A shotted salute was fired throughout the whole line in honor of the event.

THE REBEL RAM OLINDA.

The Government has reliable advices to-day that the pirate ram *Olinda*, which has been the subject of so much speculation, had put into Corunna for repairs, which there is reason to believe she will not be allowed to receive, and without which she will be dangerous to any nation or port on this side of the Atlantic coast.

THE REPORTED CESSION OF SONORA.

Advices from France show that the reported cession of Sonora is without foundation, and indicate that the relations between France and the United States are not likely to undergo any disturbances.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 23.

JAY COOKE & Co. report that the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, since the last report, amount to $6,256,800. The largest Western subscription was for $2,000,000, from Cleveland, and the largest from the East was $558,000, from Philadelphia. There were 4,347 single subscriptions.

NOTES BY A SOUTHERN REFUGEE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's *Daily News*, in a long editorial headed "The Campaign in Carolina," occurs the following:

"At Columbia, be it also understood, SHERMAN is not nearer to the mountain line of intercourse between Richmond and the West *than thirty-five miles.*'

A column is devoted to showing that SHERMAN'S occupation of Columbia does not sever connection between LEE'S army and the States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. The subscriber, a refugee from JEFF.'S domains, begs respectfully to differ with JEFF.'S organ in this statement. A residence of over twenty years in the South, with extensive travel over her railroads up to a few months ago, has given him information which it is presumable is quite as good as that of JEFF.'S organ.

The assertion above quoted is not true. What "mountain-line of intercourse" is referred to? There is but one—the Richmond, Lynchburgh and Bristol (Tennessee) line—and this has no connection with the States referred, fo at Bristol, Tennessee, it is cut short by the road being destroyed between there and Knoxville.

The occupation of Augusta or Branchville, Kirgsville or Columbia, completely severed all communication between LEE'S army and the States south and west of Virginia and North Carolina, for the occupancy of either of these cities, or all of them, or the destruction of the railroad between them, is coupled with the occupation of the lines of railroad running south and east of these cities, SHERMAN having his base on the Atlantic Coast. The nearest point between Columbia and the "mountain line" mentioned is nearer five times thirty-five than thirty-five miles; and the statement of any railroads being built in South Carolina, connecting that State with Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is not true, to my certain knowledge.

The *News* says, further:

"Until the great Federal chief shall have moved that distance *still further from the sea*, THE communications of LEE with Georgia, Alabama, and the whole Confederate 'West,' remain perfectly undisturbed."

This is the best joke of the season to any loyal refugee from that portion of the country. JEFF.'S organ may satisfy the friends of secession and admirers of JEFF. DAVIS in the North, but the poor misguided soldiers of LEE'S army will soon find out that imaginary railroads on paper don't feed the half-starved, snuff-colored ragamuffins. The increase in desertions from LEE'S army is already telling the true story, and a few short months more will tell the tale of the death of secession and the Southern Confederacy. Respectfully, etc.,

A SOUTHERN REFUGEE.

Words of Truth and Soberness.

From the New-York Tribune, Feb. 23.

We seldom praise the House of Representatives—more seldom still the Opposition side of it—yet we think both did well for the country on Tuesday in sustaining the motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, *whereby the bill providing civil governments for States subverted by the rebellion was conclusively laid on the table.* Our objection applies not especially to that bill, but to any measure of the sort. It rests on the consideration which we urged in favor of the President's refusal to approve the kindred measure of last session, and in deprecation of the able, pungent, bitter philippic evoked from Messrs. WADE and DAVIS by that refusal. Our country is involved in civil war—we trust that she is soon to be rescued from its perils—we wish her deliverance to be worthy and honorable—we would have a peace that will be real and enduring—but we want the earliest peace consistent with these vital requirements. Now, the bill in question, with all kindred measures, seems to us to fetter and hedge about the action of Government with conditions and limitations that are likely—may are calculated—to embarrass the President, and possibly to postpone the desired consummation.

This Congress is soon to disperse; and we try at the President may not be required to assemble the next until Autumn, at the earliest. Meantime, he *and his official counselors must deal with the momentous issues of peace and war as circumstances shall dictate.* The country confides in the President, and would to-morrow decide unhesitatingly to leave the matter to his uncontrolled discretion.

We look with hope to the President's forthcoming inaugural for indirect overtures which will go far toward dissolving what remains of the once towering, formidable fabric of the slave-holders' rebellion. Only let that inaugural conform in tenor and spirit to its illustrious predecessor, and we shall have little further use for ball-cartridge. This day, a majority of the whites of the revolted States are convinced that the rebellion is a failure—that its overthrow cannot much longer be averted. They need but due assurance that they will be treated with magnanimity to induce them to flock in thousands to the National standard. That assurance we trust they will find in the President's forthcoming inaugural—in its drift and bearing, if not in its specific pledges and recommendations. Let them but feel that they are to be received with kindness, and they will make haste to cast away the weapons of fratricidal war and return to the bosom of their country. If their offence has been grievous, it must be felt that, as a class, grievously have they answered it. *The nation needs peace, not vengeance; it demands a return to heartfelt loyalty, not useless slaughter.* A great majority of the Southern people have taken no further part in the rebellion than such as was imposed on them by falsehood and terrorism; let us treat them as we did those of Savannah, and the Union will soon be stronger and firmer than it has ever yet been.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

PETITION FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Mr. WELLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the petition of chaplains and other officers of the navy for increased compensation.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT AND OTHER BILLS.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Land, reported adversely on a bill to extend the Homestead Act to settlers on lands reserved for railroad grants, and on a large number of other bills.

COMMITTEE ON BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Mr. FOOT offered an amendment to the rules of the Senate to add to the Standing Committees a Committee of Seven on Banks and Currency; which was laid over until to-morrow.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution instructing the President to issue a proclamation informing the people of the United States respecting the international exhibitions to be held in Norway and Portugal during the coming season, and inviting them to participate in them.

The resolution was objected to by Mr. TRUMBULL, and lies over.

OFFICERS' SERVANTS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House joint resolutions relating to officers' servants.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) desired to call up the joint resolution from the Judiciary Committee recognizing the State Government of Louisiana.

Mr. SUMNER hoped the Senate would proceed to the consideration of the Railroad Bill, upon which Mr. NYE was speaking when the Senate adjourned yesterday.

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the importance of the Louisiana question.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) said, if the subject of admitting Louisiana was of so much importance, it was strange that Mr. TRUMBULL should have kept it in his committee so long. He could have introduced it at any time within the past two months.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of General Order No. 37, issued by Gen. BANKS, at New-Orleans, Feb. 23, 1864.

Mr. SUMNER understood that this was the order under which the election was held in Louisiana.

Mr. POWELL said it was, but Gen. BANKS had not referred to it in his letter on the Louisiana question, since published.

Mr. POWELL'S resolution was then passed.

Pending a discussion on taking up the Louisiana question the morning hour expired, and the Chair decided that the bill in relation to railroads, entitled, "an act to regulate commerce within the several States," was before the Senate.

On this question Mr. NYE, of Nevada, (Union,) resumed the floor, and was followed by Mr. MORRILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked Mr. MORRILL to give way for the resolution relating to the Louisiana question.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped the Senate would continue the consideration of the railroad bill. It was certain that no vote would be taken on the Louisiana question before the 4th of March. It would lead to a protracted debate.

Mr. SUMNER coincided with the views of Mr. CHANDLER, and hoped the Senate would either pass or defeat the bill now before it. There were two ways of killing a bill,—one, by voting it down; and the other, by postponing it from to time, as was now being done with the railroad bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) said that believing in the doctrine of State rights, he could never vote for the bill under discussion. He would like, however, to know whether strong monopolies were to control the legislation of Congress, as he had reason to believe was the fact. He would not vote for the bill under any circumstances. And yet he would just as lief as not that it would pass. He would like to know whether there was not a bargain somewhere, whether the great Democratic party had not been sold out to the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was apprehensive that there was corruption most damning on the whole thing.

Mr. TRUMBULL dwelt upon the importance of deciding the Louisiana question as speedily as possible, as it involved the rights of a great many legal citizens to be represented in Congress.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) hoped the Senate would not take up the Louisiana question, as it would create a great deal of discussion, and could not be decided this session. He was opposed to railroad monopolies. But he did not like to see the rights of a State interfered with, as this bill contemplated.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Iowa, (Union,) spoke of the importance of settling the Louisiana question so as to secure the vote of that State for the Constitutional Amendment, as the votes of twenty-seven States will be required to ratify the amendment.

Mr. SUMNER said that the vote of Louisiana would not be necessary; that three-fourths of the States meant three-fourths of the *de facto* States in the Union.

Mr. DOOLITTLE continued his remarks on the importance of the Louisiana question.

Mr. SUMNER protested in the name of Liberty and of the Constitution against the statement made by Mr. DOOLITTLE that it would take twenty-seven States to ratify the amendment. It would take nineteen States to do it. He hoped Mr. DOOLITTLE would not again array himself against the side of freedom.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied to the charge of SUMNER, by arraigning him for having impeded the passage of the constitutional amendment last Winter, when he (SUMNER) said it was unnecessary to pass such an amendment.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that as early as February, 1864, he introduced a proposition to abolish slavery by constitutional amendment.

Mr. HOWARD said there were twenty-four loyal States in the Union, including Delaware, New-Jersey, and Kentucky and Nevada, and there were eleven disloyal States. If the theory prevailed that it would take twenty-seven States to ratify the amendment, the single state of Louisiana would not bring about the result; for omitting Kentucky, New-Jersey and Delaware, it would only have twenty-two States then that would ratify it.

The question of postponing the Railroad Bill to take up the Louisiana question was then decided in the affirmative:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Carlile, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fisher, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Richardson, Riddle, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Farwell, Foot, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nye, Ramsey, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson—17.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Louisiana question.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following as a substitute for the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee: That neither the people of any State, nor the Legislature of any State, the people of which were declared to be in insurrection against the United States by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 16, 1861, shall hereafter elect Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, until the President of the United States has declared by proclamation that armed hostilities within such State have ceased; nor until the people of such State have adopted a republican Government not repugnant to the Constitution and laws, and not until by a law of Congress such State is entitled to representatives in Congress.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Conness, Grimes, Howard, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner and Wade.

NAYS—Messrs. Antony, Buckalew, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Farwell, Foster, Hall, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Ramsey, Richardson, Riddle, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Willey and Wright—28.

At the request of Mr. POWELL, who wished to dismiss the subject, its further consideration was postponed till to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL PACIFIC BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a bill to incorporate the National Pacific Bridge Company, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

A BUST OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked leave to take up the bill to provide a marble bust of the late Chief Justice TANEY, for the Supreme Court room.

Mr. SUMNER.—I hope not. An emancipated country ought not to make a bust of the author of the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. TRUMBULL said Chief Justice Taney was not to be looked at in that way.

Mr. SUMNER.—Let me tell the Senator from Illinois that the name of TANEY will be hooted down the page of history, and an emancipated country will fasten upon him the stigma it deserves—a disgrace to the judiciary of the country and the age.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) said he could not hear such remarks applied to the late eminent jurist without entering his protest against it. The Senator from Massachusetts should remember that Justice TANEY was not alone in the decision—that a majority of the court concurred in it.

Mr. JOHNSON then spoke of the high private and personal character of the late Chief-Justice.

The resolution was taken up, and, after some remarks against it, Mr. SUMNER moved to amend it by striking out the name of ROGER B. TANEY and inserting that of JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was customary to place busts of the Chief Justices in the Supreme Court. Chief Justice TANEY might have erred in his decisions, but he had great ability as a lawyer and high personal and private character as a man.

Mr. SUMNER then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HALE was opposed to the amendment, because the name of Judge TANEY would always be associated with DRED SCOTT, and that of DRED SCOTT with Judge TANEY. Believing this to be the fact, he would not vote for the appropriation of money to perpetuate the memory of the Dred Scott decission. The most that could be asked of the anti-slavery men of the present day was, that they be permitted to let the memory of Justice TANEY rest.

Mr. WILSON said he had no heart to follow any man to the grave, but he felt it his duty to vote against the resolution, and it seemed to him that the millions of this country who were horrified by the Dred Scott decision, would be surprised to see the Senate of the United States voting honors to the author of that decision. The nation was horrified eight years ago when that decision was produced, and since that time the Dred Scott decision had been the score of the country. It was an outrage on humanity, and the memory of it, with his, was unworthy d tribute of respect.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) said it was useless to talk of the legal ability, &c., of Justice TANEY. It would be better for his memory if he could be made out a fool. The higher the character for ability that was made out for him, the worse his memory.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

CONFISCATION OF REAL ESTATE OF REBELS.

The Senate reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to repeal so much of the Confiscation Act as limits the confiscation of real estate to the lifetime of the owners, which, on motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.

A joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad a year was passed.

ARMY REGISTER.

A joint resolution for the publication of a full Army Register of all officers, volunteer and regular, who have been in the United States army since the commencement of the rebellion, was passed.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution to authorize surveys to be made with a view to the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara; also for a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan, and for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

Mr. TRUMBULL had no objection to the surveys if the resolution carried with it an implication that something more was to be done. There was now a bill before the Senate, which had passed the House, for the deepening of the canal between Lake Michigan and the Missippi. He hoped the Senate would take it up and act upon it.

Mr. WILSON said it was the opinion of the committee that the condition of the finances would not permit the immediate construction of these works, therefore they had authorized the outlay of $10,000 to make the surveys.

At the request of Mr. TRUMBULL, the joint resolution was postponed for the present.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the army. It provides that the Medical Director of an army in the field containing more than two army corps, or of a department containing hospitals with beds for 4,000 men, shall have the rank and pay of a Colonel of Cavalry; and the Medical Director of an army corps on the field, or of a department in which there are United States general hospitals containing less than 4,000 beds, shall have the rank and pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry. The bill was passed—Yeas, 23; nays, 3.

THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department. It provides that the Chief Commissary of an army consisting of more than one army corps, shall have the rank and pay of Colonel; and the Chief of Subsistence of each corps shall be a Lieutenant-Colonel; and at least two-thirds of the officers so assigned shall be from the volunteer service. The second section authorizes the President, during the continuance of the rebellion, to appoint as many Commissaries of Subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, as the exigencies of the service may require.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the second section was stricken out, and, as thus amended, the bill was passed.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

A bill for the consideration of the Indian tribes and the establishment of civil government in the Indian territory was called up.

It provides for the appointment by the President, of a Governor who shall hold his office for four years and shall reside within the territory and be commander-in-chief of the militia and superintendent of Indian affairs thereof. The President shall also appoint a Secretary of the Territory, who shall make and preserve records of the Legislative Council, which shall consist of one member for each one thousand Indians, to be elected by the tribe. Every male member of the Indian tribes above the age of twenty-one, who shall have been an actual resident of the Territory for thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at the election of the council. No law shall be put in force providing for the sale, taxation or incumbrance of real estate, or the compulsory collection of debts, until approved by Congress; nor shall slavery be permitted within the Territory. The remainder of the bill pertains to the organization of the courts, the appointment of Judges, &c., for the Territory.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, in the course of some remarks on this subject, said that amalgamation between the Indians and the blacks produced the finest race of men on the face of the earth. He had seen specimens, and the true anti-slavery men of the country ought to throw open this 84,000 miles of territory to the Indians and negroes, and let them mix as much as they pleased.

On motion, further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 23.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) the House agreed to take a recess to-day, from 4:30 till 7 o'clock this evening, for the exclusive consideration of General Appropriation Bills—only one of which has, as yet, passed both Houses.

THE LOAN BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the consideration of the Loan Bill was postponed until Monday.

THE FORFEITURE OF REAL ESTATE OF REBELS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on the Judiciary, that so much of the joint resolution explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, and confiscate the property of rebels, approved July 17, 1862, as prohibits the forfeiture of the real estate of rebels beyond their natural lives, be repealed—this act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

There was a tie vote on the motion of Mr. COX, when the Speaker of the House gave his casting vote in the negative.

The bill was then passed by yeas 72, nays 71.

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandigee, Broomal, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kelly, Kellogg of New-York, Knox, Littlejohn, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Leonard Myers, Norton, Orth, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wilder, Wilson, Woodbridge, Worthington—72.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Craven, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harris of Maryland, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rollins of Missouri, Rogers, Ross, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweet, Townsend, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman—71.

WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.

The House then took up the bill to incorporate LEWIS DELMONICO, of New-York, and JOHN W. FORNEY and HENRY D. COOKE and others of this city, as the Continental Hotel Company of Washington.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) said that he wanted the fare limited, as all the hotels now charged the same price. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORRIS, of Ohio, (Dem.,) wished to offer an amendment, namely: that there shall be no distinction of color in the reception of the guests. [Laughter.]

The Speaker declared the amendment out of order, as the bill had been ordered to a third reading.

The House refused to reconsider this vote in order that Mr. MORRIS might offer his amendment.

The bill was then passed.

THE MACKEREL FISHERIES.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending the first section of the act of June, 1813, to the mackerel fisheries, as well as the cod fisheries.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, (Dem.,) said as he represented Mackerville, he wanted to know how far his constituents would be affected by the bill.

Mr. ELIOT—Do I understand you to say that you belong to the Mackerel Brigade and want to be protected by the provisions of this bill?

Mr. CHANLER replied that the gentleman, (ELIOT) had been here fishing, and putting books in the mouths of the House as the play suited his humor. The gentleman is an admirable fisherman, and a representative of the codfish aristocracy.

Mr. ELIOT, in reply, said that the bill extended to the mackerel fisheries the same rights and privileges as are accorded to other fisheries.

Mr. COX wished to make an amendment, so as to provide for the repeal of the fishing bounties.

Mr. ELIOT said that would not be germain to the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, expressed the hope that the gentleman from Massachusetts, at the next session, would bring in a bill to repeal all the fishing bounties. He thought the time for this had come.

Mr. COX was glad to hear this, and was sorry he could not be here next session to vote for this repeal.

Mr. ELIOT said he had just received a petition signed by the largest part of the codfishers, asking, in view of the condition of the country, that these bounties be repealed. He hoped at the next session such a bill would be introduced, and that the successor of his distinguished friend from Ohio would vote for it.

The bill was then passed.

APPRAISERS' OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Commerce, a bill reorganizing the Appraisers' Office of the New-York Custom-house.

Amendments were made so as to provide that there shall be one Chief Appraiser at an annual salary pt $4,000, and six Assistant Appraisers at $3,000 per annum.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that the bill had been drawn up in consequence of the examination made two years ago, and was to reform certain existing abuses in the New-York Custom-house. The bill contained a proviso to punish all the appraisers, who shall engage in any commercial pursuits which may affect their official action.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired whether the bill contained a provision to punish those who receive presents from importers; for that was one of the most serious evils.

Mr. WASHBURNE said there was no such provision in this bill, such offences being punished by existing law.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) briefly advocated the bill, which would work a great and beneficial change in the New-York Appraisers' Office, but he regretted that the salaries had been reduced.

The bill was passed.

VARIOUS BILLS PASSED.

The House also passed the following bills reported from the Committee on Commerce:

Amendatory of the act to prevent frauds by false invoices, and relative to the verification of invoices by our consuls.

Providing that vessels navigating Western rivers and the waters of the North, Northeast and Northwestern frontier may take out license and enrollment in districts other than those in which they belong.

Providing for two assistant local steamboat inspectors at New-York, and two at Galena, Illinois, and reestablishing the Local Board at Wheeling.

Granting the Michigan City Harbor Company the privilege to use the Government pier in that harbor for the protection of the same, and appointing a Surveyor of Customs thereof.

Abolishing the office of Naval Officer for the District of Salem and Beverly, and repealing the provision which requires the Surveyor to reside at Beverly.

Amendatory of the act of May last, providing for the admeasurement of tonnage so as to exempt from the operation of the law any part of a ship or vessel, the cabins or staterooms of which are entirely above the first deck.

Reviving certain provisions of the act of March 3, 1815, for the purpose of preventing smuggling on the Northern and Eastern frontier.

Amendatory of the act annexing a portion of New-Jersey to the New-York collection district, and appointing an assistant collector to reside at Jersey City, so as to enable him to enrol and license vessels engaged in the coast trade and fisheries.

Regulating the fees of custom-house officers on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers, with a view of establishing uniformity.

THE IMMIGRATION AND PASSENGER ACTS.

Mr. WASHBURNE reported a bill to make the immigration and the passenger acts more effective by additionally providing for the protection of the female passengers, and punishing those who may by force, duress or fraud, procure the enlistment of any male passengers into the army.

Objection was made to the consideration of this bill at this time.

THE AMENDATORY ENROLLMENT BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Enrollment bill.

The amendment pending was that of Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, providing that no credits shall be given except the men are actually furnished on present and future calls and mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. CHANLER opposed the bill, saying that we should arouse the true military courage and patriotism of the country, and not make enlistments merely mercenary by accepting aliens and degrading American white soldiers by placing them side by side with negro slaves just made free.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union) in advocating his amendment, said it would commend itself to all who would do away with frauds in quotas and the lavishing of money in enormous bounties without a corresponding return.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 83 to 34.

The House then at half-past 4 P. M., adjourned until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WILSON made some remarks as to the difficulty of obtaining details from the Committee of Ways and Means; which called up

Mr. MORRILL, who said the gentleman had stigmatized that committee as being in favor of the largest expenditures. He protested against this as false.

Mr. WILSON replied that the gentleman was not just to himself. He repeated that on many occasions the House was not able to obtain the information to which they were entitled. He did not make any charge against the committee. But without unkindness, he thought the committee had too much work to do, and that its duties ought to be divided among other committees.

Mr. MORRILL said on one occasion the gentlemen wanted to know how much money had been paid to Assessors, and how many Indians had been removed. These questions were propositions, and no sensible man could suppose the committee could answer them. It was not to be expected the committee should know all the details of every bill.

Mr. WILSON said the gentleman mistook. He had asked what was the highest amount received by any assessor and collector, and, instead of asking what number of Indians, he had desired to know the number of tribes. He would not be deterred from asking for information because the gentleman became angry. Whether the gentleman liked it or not, he intended to persevere, until effected, an amendment of the rules to facilitate business by obtaining the information necessary for intelligent legislation.

Mr. STEVENS said he cared very little what was said by any one about the Committee of Ways and Means. But there seemed to be a determination in certain quarters to depreciate and malign the action of that committee. In what case had that committee refused to unite in reforming the rules? The gentleman was laboring under a hallucination.

Mr. WILSON replied he well understood the danger of coming in contact with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He knew that few Members dared do it; but, notwithstanding the gentleman's power and ability, he, (WILSON,) as a representative of the people, would assert that that committee was disposed to fall in with the estimates rather than follow the suggestions of Members. He should do his duty to the best of his ability.

Mr. STEVENS said the committee had on one occasion cut down the estimate to the extent of $6,000,000, but the amount was restored by the House.

An amendment was offered that all money due to the Indians under treaty stipulations shall be payable in coin.

This was disagreed to, only 22 voting in the affirmative.

The bill was passed and the House adjourned.

A Personal Anecdote which Happens to be True.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1865.

Spending last Saturday in Washington, I was called to undergo the terrors of that middle passage between Willard's and the Capitol, traversed now by street-cars, which generally are so full that an extra bedbug could scarcely find admission. During the trip I was the witness of a little episode, pleasant to remember and worthy of mention. The car was crammed; and among those who hung on to the hind rail, as by the skin of their teeth, was a certain old gentleman of no great personal beauty—long, lank, beetle-browed, blear-eyed, but newly shirted and collared, and neatly attired in dark clothes, such as would not have disgraced a clergyman. As the car stopped to let out or take in candidates for the itch and small-pox, this venerable individual had to leave his place on the platform, (no new thing by the way for *him* to do,) and step down into the mud. This he did with a mixture of coolness and courtesy that was really refreshing. After a while my aged worthy managed to get his seat of honor well located inside the car, thanks to a poverty-stricken female who kept a vacancy beside her and beckoned the old gentleman into it. No sooner, however, had he got himself safely tucked away in his new quarters, than the poor woman opened on him with "Isn't this Mr. W——?" "Yes," he replied. Dashing on, *in medias res*, the woman began a pitiful tale about her poor, foolish boy having again fallen into the bounty-jumper's hands, and been enlisted and taken from her, notwithstanding abundant evidence of his imbecility and unfitness for soldier life. She wound up by referring to the kindness of her hearer, shown on a former occasion by getting her boy out of the service and restoring him to her, and begged that Mr. W. would give her a letter that would accomplish the same thing again for her. The old gentleman replied that he was only in Washington for a couple of hours and expected to leave town in the six o'clock train, and consequently could not spare the time to attend to the case; but, taking out his pocket-book, he handed the weeping mother two or three bills of the greenback persuasion, and seemed glad of the opportunity to assist her to that disposition. "I am very busy now, but if you will come to Willard's at — o'clock, I will be there and write such a letter as you request." The conversation was conducted in a quiet tone, but the parties were so close to me that every word reached my ear. Having gained her point, the poor woman evinced her gratitude by tearful smiles, and THURLOW WEED left the car with the respect of at least oneman who had never previously thought, spoken or written of him, except as one destitute of sympathy, conscience and heart, but whose opinion has of a sudden "suffered a sea-change, something rich and strange." Thinks I to myself, how many radicals of the shoddy order, and of the politico-philanthropic profession, would have unstopped their ears to this tale of woe, much less invested their money and their influence in a case at once so humble and so hapless?

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader: and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Every Day adds Fresh Testimony to the value of

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing in the world. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair, *is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York*. All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

"Threatened Folks Live Long," it is said, but the proverb often proves false, and it is a very stupid and pernicious one, because, if believed, it prevents people from taking proper precautions against danger. Let all who are threatened with sickness, resort at once to the means of prevention which HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS afford. "Threatened folks" may indeed "live long," if they are wise enough to use this incomparable vegetable tonic whenever they have reason to apprehend an attack of fever, or of any other complaint.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at his residence, No. 34 St, Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., on

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all diseases of the

EAR, THROAT, AND
AIR-PASSAGES.

D. Barnum's Self-Sewer or Self-Guid AND SELF-BASTER, for all sewing-machines, at Barnum's Museum, or at the inventor's office, No. 508 Broadway, New-York; $1 50 with directions; sent by mail; weight half an ounce. Agents canvassing with other things can make from $5 to $15 per day.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA
cured by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
No. 816 Broadway, near 13th-st.

Second-Hand Safes.

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH,
AT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them WITHOUT INJURING THE TEXTURE OR COLOR OF THE SKIN, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No. 69 Beekman-st., and FRAZEE & LES, No. 20 Beekman-st.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Call for

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Dr. PERRY treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching. No charge for consultation. Inclose stamp for circular.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines for sale, to rent, and operators with machines sent into families, by J. T. ELLIS, No. 939 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., up stairs.

Also, the up-town agency for Brown's celebrated PATENT BABY TENDERS.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 183 Centre-st.

Great Bargains in imported Satin Slippers, Black, White, Blue and Pink, $1 50 and $2 a pair, made by Este. Also Ladies' Boots cheap, to close out the stock, the proprietor retiring from business.

M. L. HILL, No. 371 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS" is the only Truss reliable. No pressure on the back or cord; inward and upward action; cures warranted. Two stamps for a pamphlet.

GREGORY & CO., No. 809 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patents Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Messrs. Fowle & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give charts daily.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Dyspepsia and Fits!
A SURE CURE FOR

These distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent free to all on the receipt of five cents, to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

MARRIED.

BAGNE—TEUBNER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Wm. Rudder, D. D., GEO. A. BAGNE and MARIE, daughter of the late Geo. W. Teubner.

BOGERT—KNAPP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, by Rev. J. S. Hartley, JACOB J. BOGERT and SARAH A. KNAPP, daughter of the late Lyman Knapp, both of this city.

COOPER—HULEN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, by Rev. E. H. Gillett, Mr. ALBERT V. COOPER, of New-York, and Miss THEODOSIA W., daughter of Louis F. Hulen, Esq., of Harlem.

GUY—HOGINS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the residence of R. H. Hogins, by Rev. Mr. Inglis, EDWARD A. GUY and Mrs. MARY HOGINS.

HARDING—BRUNS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Bridgeport, Conn., by Rev. T. S. Lathrop, WATSON HARDING, of Hartland, Vt., and HESTER E. BRUNS, youngest daughter of the late Martin Bruns, of New-York.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

SCHMIDT—HIGBEE.—At Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, OSCAR EGERTON SCHMIDT and CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late J. M. Higbee, of Trenton, N. J.

DIED.

ABRAMS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 22, JOHN P. ABRAMS, aged 35 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Isaac Abrams, No. 34 Gouverneur-st., at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 24th inst., without further invitation.

BOYD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at No. 60 East 35th-st., this city, JANE, daughter of John, Jr., and N. W. Boyd, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 28th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday next, the 25th inst., at noon.

CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. E. Hall, No. 336 4th-av., ROBERT CHAMBERS, aged 77 years.

The remains will be removed to Trenton, N. J., to be interred in the family vault, and funeral services held at the residence of his son, Abner R. Chambers, Greenwood-av. and Chambers st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are invited, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy

COONEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 21, CATHERINE A., wife of Capt. John M. Cooney, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, William A. and Charles E. Henney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from

PETROLEUM.

THE

CALIFORNIA

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Located on the Ranch of Ojai, near Buenaventura, in Santa Barbara County, California.

In the Summer of 1864, Prof. Silliman examined this locality, and in a letter dated at Buenaventura, Santa Barbara County, July 2, 1864, he thus communicates the results of his observations upon the property now owned by the California Petroleum Company, the purchase of which he strongly recommended to his friends in New-York:

"The property covers an area of 18,000 (eighteen thousand) acres in one body, on which are at present at least twenty natural oil wells, some of them of the largest size. Artesian wells will be fruitful along a double line of thirteen miles, say for at least twenty-five miles in linear extent. The ranch is an old Spanish grant of four leagues of land, lately confirmed, and of perfect title. It has, as I said, about eighteen thousand acres in it of the finest land, watered by four rivers, and measuring, in a right line, in all, near thirteen miles. As a ranch, it is a splendid estate; BUT ITS VALUE IS ITS ALMOST FABULOUS WEALTH IN THE BEST OF OIL."

In a letter written to the company since his return, (Feb. 10, 1865,) he says:

"I am happy to be able to confirm, at this date, what I have said in my published report respecting the extraordinary character and high value of the estate on which your company is established."

THE CAPITAL STOCK CONSISTS OF 100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $100.

Subscription price, $40 per share.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

ONE-TENTH OF THE CAPITAL STOCK HAS BEEN RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

Preparations for obtaining competent agents, machinery, etc., have been made, and a portion of the latter has been forwarded, so that work on the property will at once begin.

Persons desiring further information may communicate with the

President, AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, or

Treasurer pro tem., JOHN E. WILLIAMS, At Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares, of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 105 Front-st.; Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., No. 66 Wall-street; Messrs. Fancher & McChesney, corner Moore and Water-st.; Wm. M. Parks, No. 19 Broad-st.; Messrs. Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; D. K. Ducker, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; George J. Hardy, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.

TRUSTEES:

E. J. Lowber, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co, No. 105 Front-st.

J. C. Dayton, firm J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.

Wm. A. Fowler, No. 74 Broadway.

I. B. Wellington, firm Wellington & Cox, No. 74 Broad-st.

Smith Fancher, firm Fancher & McChesney, No. 5 Water-st.

John Chadwick, No. 181 Pearl-st.

Frederick Lacey, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., No. 47 Water-st.

W. M. Parks, No. 19 Broad-st.

Edward Dodge, No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICERS:

President—E. J. LOWBER.

Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.

Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.

Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Alleghany River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.

159 acres D. Gaines Farm, on Horse Creek, laying nearly a mile on either side of the creek—an excellent piece of oil territory.

2.

20 acres Stuart's Run, all boring land on each side of the run, within a mile of the great U. S. Well, on Pit-hole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.

85 acres Graham Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. Co's well—over 50 acres fine boring land, one of the finest farms on the Creek, and not to be excelled for oil purposes.

4.

110 acres Shirk Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.

38 acres Fry farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of streams—a splendid piece of oil territory, one mile from Cherry Tree.

6.

5 acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for oil purposes.

7.

260 acres Tidioute Creek, running one mile on the creek—100 acres fine boring land.

8.

30 acres Haworth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful site, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith Farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

⅜ working interest in Lease No. 18, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

10.

¾ working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, night and day—A fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

11.

¾ working interest in lease No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, and a good situation, below the Humboldt Works.

12.

¾ working interest in Lease No. 8, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.

Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen (14) years—adjoining the great Heydrick Well, which has turned out over 54,000 bbls. of oil, and is still pumping over 40 bbls. per day. Well to be put down and completed at once on this lease.

14.

Lease No. 3, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

15.

Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Alleghany River, for one half the oil, for fourteen years.

16.

Lease of 15 acres Haworth Farm for twenty-five (25) years, for one half the oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of his Farm of over (400) acres. Seven (7) wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.

Lease of 16 acres, being a selection from 76 acres of the Heydrick Farm, on Muskrat Run, near Pit-hole, for one-half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.

Lease No. 2, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, only a few rods from the great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

19.

Lease No. 4, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, same as above. Well to be put down by the company.

20.

Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the company.

21.

Lease No. 1, Prather Farm, ⅝ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

22

⅜ working interest Grocery well and lease, Smith Farm Cherry Run. This is a flowing well and now producing 200 barrels per day. Our interest in this well is.....90 bbls.

23

¾ working interest Coquette Well, Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 650 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over.....60 bbls.

24

¾ free interest, Lady Washington Well, and lease, Blood Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 80 barrels per day. Our interest in this well.....16 bbls.

Total producing interest per day.....196 bbls.

OFFICE OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 18 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1865.

THE STOCK OF THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY will be issued on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at their office, on and after which date subscribers may call and receive their certificates.

A dividend will be declared about the middle of March, and either monthly or quarterly dividends regularly after.

THOS. W. PHILLIPS, President.

PETROLEUM.

DE KALB

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

First dividend declared to all stockholders of record on 1st of March. Nearly all of the stock subscribed for.

CAPITAL.....$350,000

35,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

Two new Wells on the Company's property; one yielding forty barrels per day, the other on striking oil flowed ten barrels per day, and when tubed will yield a very large flow of oil.

Six more Wells to be sunk immediately.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT,

TREASURER,

HENRY DE ZAVALA.

SECRETARY,

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE L. EIGENBRODT, Esq., No. 30 Broad-st.

J. KENNEDY SMYTH, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.

MAHLON S. FROST, Esq., No. 2 Cedar-st., and Titusville, Penn.

EDWARD G. LUDLOW, M. D., No. 40 East 23d-st.

SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Platt, corner Gold-st.

J. VAN. RENSSALAER, Jr., Esq., No. 44 Exchange-Place.

J. LEE SMITH, Esq., No. 92 Beekman-st.

RICHARD AMERMAN, Esq., No. 74 Broadway.

HENRY DE ZAVALA, Esq., No. 100 Broadway.

COUNSEL,

JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., No. 137 Broadway.

BANKERS,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

SCHEDULE—No. 1. On Oil Creek; one acre on Bennehoff farm, with two wells, one yielding 40 barrels per day, one ready to tube, which has flowed 10 barrels per day.

No. 2. Frost refinery, buildings, offices, &c.

No. 3. 120 acres in fee on Pit-hole Creek.

No. 4. 1,300 acres on Little Kanawha River.

The company having been formed for permanent and secure investment, its capital stock is offered only as full paid, thus securing stockholders immunity from all liabilities.

Subscriptions will be received for a limited number of shares, until further notice, at the office of the company's bankers,

CARR, TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 15, New-York,

where circulars, giving full descriptions as well as maps of the property, can be seen.

Communications from out of town promptly attended to

THE STELLA PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

100,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $3.

$75,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL BOOTH, President.

JOHN FRENCH, Vice-President.

HEMAN B. AUTEN, Secretary.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Treasurer.

ALEX. McCUE, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

SAMUEL BOOTH, No. 66 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

JOHN FRENCH, Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

FOSTER PETTIT, of Pettit & Crook, No. 136 Water-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st., New-York.

RICHARD INGRAHAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, of Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

ALFRED BECAR, of Becar, Napier & Co., No. 342 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN DOHERTY, Fark-place, Brooklyn.

L. HORATIO BIGLOW, L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

PROPERTY IN VENANGO COUNTY, PA.,

Consisting of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of the best oil territory lying on Pithole Creek, Cherry Run, Maguire Run and Dun Run, near tide-out, in fee simple, and interests in the "Lady Washington," "Amazon," and "Colby" wells, and in a number of wells being put down.

Wells will be immediately sunk on the property held in fee simple by this company, and with the large working capital of $75,000 great results are anticipated.

The developed interests, as will be seen above in the "Lady Washington," the "Amazon" and the "Colby" wells, are already sufficient to enable the company to pay monthly dividends.

The company has been formed not as a matter of speculation, but to develop a property which, it is believed will prove to be of great value. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees is a sufficient guarantee that this object will be rapidly and faithfully carried out, and that the stock will prove a most desirable and profitable investment.

Subscription Books for a limited number of shares are now open at the following offices:

Office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, N. Y.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st., N. Y.; L. H. Biglow & Co., No. 2 William-st., N. Y.; Pettit & Crook No. 136 Water-st., N. Y.; Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn; S. & W. C. Booth, No. 66 Myrtle-av.; Stewart & Co., No. 182 Fulton-st.; N. Nevin, No. 302 Fulton-st.; also, with either of the Trustees.

THE PLAINFIELD PETROLEUM COMPANY,

Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL.....$300,000.

DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES AT $5.

10,000 SHARES ONLY FOR SALE AT $3.

WORKING CAPITAL.....$25,000

President

ENOS W. RUNYON.

Vice-President.

CHAS. B. STILLMAN, M. D.

Secretary.

ELIAS R. POPE.

Treasurer.

CARMON FARSE.

Superintendent.

J. F. HUBBARD.

Trustees.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER, President Union County Bank, Plainfield.

J. R. VANDEVENTER, President First National Bank, Plainfield.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH, Plainfield.

GEORGE D. MERRILL, No. 34 Warren-st., N. Y.

NATHAN R. VAIL, No. 23 South-st., New-York.

The property owned by the company consists of 106 acres of land, in fee simple, and a lease of 2½ acres, the company receiving four-fifths of all the oil.

The lease is upon the Conver Farm, Complanter Township, Venango County, Penn., on Walnut Bend, on the Alleghany River, about ¾ of a mile below Humbolt Ferry, surrounded by good producing wells. A few rods below it is a well yielding 60 bbls. daily.

Walnut Bend Territory ranks largest and best in the county, as any one familiar with the locality knows.

The Graham Farm, of 106 acres, owned in fee, is in Cranberry Township, in said county, on Lower Two-Mile Run, between Franklin, the county seat of Venango County, and East Sandy, on the Waterford and Susquehannah turnpike, about 3 miles from Franklin, and 2½ miles from the Alleghany River.

It is handsomely and eligibly located—every foot of it being boring territory—containing no high bluffs so common there.

It was selected by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the whole county, having resided near Oil City for three years, as exhibiting the best natural indications of oil in the County of Venango.

Lower Two-Mile Run empties into Deep Hollow, where the Van Buren Company, of Philadelphia, are developing, and a small run empties in Two-Mile Run on this farm.

It is very conveniently located for transportation in all seasons, being on the great turnpike, and a short distance from a railroad depot at Franklin.

Besides a large amount of valuable timber growing on the said farm, there is a fine bank of coal upon it, which promises an abundant yield.

The company have commenced operations upon both tracts, and intend prosecuting the same with all the vigor and energy possible, having a splendid engine and a full set of drilling tools on the place, and two more first-class 15-horse-power engines nearly finished.

Their superintendent has been three months on the ground, preparing the lands for drilling.

There is plenty of room on the Graham Farm for 200 wells, and the managers intend sparing no pains or expense in making the enterprise profitable to stock owners.

The capital stock is very small for the amount and value of the boring land upon which it is based, and the managers invite the most rigid scrutiny into the company's operations—the value, location and quantity of their lands.

The managers could have bought with the money paid for this farm a dozen or more of such small interests as are usually put in oil companies; but being determined to make their money upon the oil rather than from sale of stock, they determined to purchase this farm in preference to a score of small interests.

They have only 10,000 shares of stock to sell, which will be offered at the subscription price of $3.

The Office of the Company in New-York is with Messrs. MACKENZIE & MITCHELL, No. 34 Pine-st., who are our agents for selling, delivering and transferring stock.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY, No. 54 William-st.

QUEENS COUNTY BONDS.—THE Interest on the Bonds of Queens County, falling due the 1st and 10th of March next, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office in the village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, County Treasurer.

HEMPSTEAD, Feb. 20, 1865.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

IRVING PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5 EACH.

Temporary Office of the Company at Randolph M. Cooley's, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT, CARL L. RECKNAGEL. | TREASURER, RANDOLPH M. COOLEY.

TRUSTEES.

CARL L. RECKNAGEL, of Recknagel & Co., No. 46 Cedar-st.

B. W. BULL, of B. W. Bull & Co., No 44 Cedar-st.

RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, No. 88 Wall-st.

JAMES H. WHEATLEY, of Wheatley, Williams & Co., No. 161 Wall-st.

THOMAS ANDREWS, of T. Andrews & Co., No. 136 Cedar-st.

JOHN H. EVANS, of Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.

MITCHELL N. PACKARD, of Packard & James, No. 160 Water-st.

JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st., Albany.

THEODORE F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State-st., Albany.

Shareholders are exempt from all personal responsibility.

The property has been carefully selected by merchants, and placed before the public, not for the purpose of making money out of selling the stock, but for the development of their lands, which are acknowledged to be among the best in the oil region. Their two farms on Pit-hole, in fee simple, are considered very fine boring territory, and on which they are to commence work at once.

Their producing property consists of an interest in the celebrated Coquette Well, the largest flowing well in existence; and will guarantee prompt dividends from date of the organization.

The Trustees have reserved for working capital, $50,000.

The books are now open for subscription for a limited number of shares, at the following places of business:

NEW-YORK:

RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

B. W. BULL & CO., No. 44 Cedar-st.

PACKARD & JAMES, No. 160 Water-st.

T. ANDREWS & CO., No. 136 Cedar-st.

WING & EVANS, No. 74 Beaver-st.

WHEATLEY, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.

And at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (RANDOLPH M. COOLEY'S.)

ALBANY.

JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st.

T. F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State-st.

FEE SIMPLE.

Forty (40) acres of the Graham Farm, Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the great Frazer Well, (flowing 250 bbls. per day) and in direct line between it and the great Oil Creek Wells, Coquette, Jersey and Maple Shade.—30 acres of fine boring land. This is considered one of the finest locations on this favorite Creek.

Twenty (20) acres of the Bromley Farm, Pit-hole Creek,—all selected boring land, lying near where the celebrated Cherry Run and Pit-hole Creeks nearly touch each other. These two farms will be fully developed at once.

One hundred (100) acres on Tidioute Creek, in a fine location, 40 acres of fine boring land, lying 130 rods on the Creek. This locality is fast coming into favor with oil men. It is very near the Economite Wells, which have been pumping for a long time.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

One eighth (⅛) working interest in 138 acres on Pit-hole Creek, making nearly a mile on the creek, being the selection of boring lands from the five farms, Keech, Vose, Turner, Fleming and Lake. Three wells are now being put down on this property, and others will be commenced as soon as engines can be placed on the ground.

Five (5) leases, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, on the Keiser Farm, on Cherry Run. Wells will be sunk on this valuable property at once. Wells bored upon this run have seldom, if ever, failed in producing oil.

Three (3) leases, Nos 7, 8, 9, on Pit-hole Run (Heydrick farm.) These leases are very near large producing wells, and are looked upon by experts as very fine property.

Two (2) leases, Nos. 12 and 15, Henry Bend, near the Heydrick well, now pumping 60 barrels per day.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

One-sixteenth (1-16) working interest in the celebrated Coquette well, the largest flowing well in the country, producing 650 barrels per day. It is unnecessary to describe this very valuable piece of property, as every one having any interest in oil knows its worth. It has no rival in even this rich locality.

THE HENRY BEND PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000,

DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS:

President: C. V. B. OSTRANDER. Treasurer: HORATIO DORR.

Secretary: HARRY BURRELL, Jr.

Trustees:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President Merchants Fire Insurance Company.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.

THOMAS R. HAWLEY, of Messrs. Hawley & Howe.

SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.

AMOS C. LITTLE, No. 289 Washington-st.

JOHN D. WING, of Messrs. Wing & Evans.

CHARLES G. BARRETT, of Messrs. Randolph & Skidmore.

MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

Superintendents:

FRANK W. ALLIN, Esq., Oil City.

J. VAN NOSTRAND DORR, Assistant, at Wells.

The projectors, not desiring to form a company for the sole purpose of selling stock, but for permanent investment and security, have placed it before the public in its present desirable form of a small capital and a full paid stock.

The property was selected with great care, and personally examined by trustees, and so divided among different localities as to avoid undue risks.

The present receipts from the two producing wells, "Holiday" and "Auborn," are sufficient for regular monthly dividends, and when the six wells now going down are completed, large and satisfactory results are confidently expected.

In addition, the company propose sinking other wells as soon as the machinery can be placed upon the ground, and have reserved an ample fund for that purpose.

Stockholders are free from all personal liability.

The subscription books are now open for a limited number of of shares, to be issued for purchase of above described property, at the following places of business:

C. V. B. OSTRANDER, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, corner Pine-st. and Broadway.

SEYMOUR BURRELL, No. 64 Pearl-st.

Messrs. RALPH, KING & PATCHEN, 59 Beaver-st.

Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 158 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

MANNING DANIELS, 259 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

And at the present office of the company,

No. 14 WALL STREET,

(Atlantic Fire Insurance Company,)

where maps of the property may be seen and full explanations afforded.

PETROLEUM

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

OIL STOCKS of first-class companies, that we can recommend as good investments, may at all times be found at our office, and at the lowest market rates, in lots to suit the purchasers.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, at their two sessions, daily, 11¾ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

CAREFULLY SELECTED PETROLEUM lands in the vicinity of Oil City, in Venango, Crawford and Warren Counties, Pennsylvania, unsurpassed as to indications and locality by anything offered in the market offered at owner's prices. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneer and Real Estate Brokers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Harper Farm Oil Company for the election of seven Trustees will be held at the office of the company, No. 200 Broadway, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1865, at 3½ P. M.

F. HERBERT, Secretary.

100 SHARES OF THE SHERMAN OIL Company for sale, at $4 per share, by J. E. TENSEY, No. 131 Nassau-st.

OIL LANDS AT FIRST HANDS.—NO MONEY CLAIMED TILL TITLE PROVED PERFECT.—CHARLES MURPHY, from West Virginia, will offer, for two days, a number of choice tracts of well-selected oil territory, direct from occupants of the farms, at prices lower than can be obtained by going to the oil region. Located in Ritchie, Wirt, Wood, Jackson and Roane Counties, West Virginia, in tracts ranging from 25 up to 550 acres. For particulars apply to CHARLES MURPHY, Room No. 154 National Hotel, Cortlandt-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE.—117 acres superior Oil Lands, on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at the office of [illegible]

PETROLEUM.

THE BUCKEYE STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, TWO DOLLARS.

One hundred thousand shares reserved by the Company for the development of the property.

President, THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE.

Vice-President, GEORGE B. CORNISH.

Secretary and Treasurer, N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN.

Counsel, HENRY J. SCUDDER.

No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

Trustees,

THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York.

GEORGE B. CORNISH, of New-York.

J. H. PULESTON, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PICKRELL, of Baltimore, Md.

The property of the Company consists of about twelve hundred acres of selected oil territory in Washington County, Ohio, distributed into fifteen tracts, all within a radius of ten miles of the City of Marietta. Three tracts, of two hundred and three acres, are located on Long Run; four tracts, of four hundred acres, on the Little Muskingum; and the other tracts are distributed upon Eight Mile Creek, Fifteen Mile Creek, Morse Run, and the west fork of Morse River, on Paw-Paw Creek, and on Whipple Run.

This property is represented by experts to be of the most promising character, oil indications abounding, especially on Long Run, where wells of other companies are now producing large supplies of heavy lubricating oil. Twelve wells are in process of boring, and machinery, tools, engines and everything necessary for the rapid development of the property are being procured.

The entire purchase-money having been paid, the company is now in full possession of the property.

A limited number only of the 100,000 reserved shares may be obtained at the subscription price of $1, being full paid stock without further assessment, at the office of SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS, No. 61 William-st.

S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., and RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.

OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

Capital.....$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the

HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.

JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.

JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.

J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.

WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

This company offers for sale to immediate subscribers, 10,000 shares of its capital stock at $2 50 each, which will be in full payment therefor. The amount derived from the sale of these shares will be entirely devoted to the further development of the company's property.

The company owns, in fee simple, the greater part of the well-known Miller Farm, on the Allegany River, near Franklin, Venango County, Penn.; and from the character of wells now producing on the same farm, the trustees expect soon to make large and regular dividends.

Subscriptions may be made to either of the following-named trustees:

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.

F. S. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.

JOSEPH OOLWELL, of Colwell Bros.

THOMAS HARRISON, No. 260 West-st.

W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Co.

WM. J. REID, New-Orleans.

F. M. FRENCH, President Produce Exchange.

Or at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway.

F. M. FRENCH, President.

LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frazier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

MARCH, MAY AND JULY

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL PARTIES PURCHASING FOR ACCOUNT OF OTHERS.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

For the Year ending Feb. 1, 1865.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1864		$10,029,264 81
Receipts during the year:		
Original premiums	$545,561 05	
Renewal premiums	1,324,118 55	
War extra premiums	29,164 07	
Annuity premiums	5,720 98	
	$1,904,564 66	
Interest (including premium on gold)	945,281 84	2,849,866 50
		$12,879,131 31
Disbursements during year:		
Paid claims by death	$636,750 00	
Paid dividend additions	166,092 86	
Surrendered policies	88,128 83	
Annuities	8,428 77	
Profit and loss	3,943 67	
Commissions	124,797 62	
Expenses	151,865 88	1,079,716 63
Net cash assets Feb. 1, 1865		$11,799,414 68
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in banks	$1,023,824 25	
Bonds and mortgages	5,103,663 69	
United States Stocks (cost)	4,915,921 25	
Real estate (cost)	724,387 44	
Due from agents	31,978 05	$11,799,414 68
Add interest accrued, not due		$130,000 00
Add interest due and unpaid		8,371 29
Premiums due and unpaid		72,631 88
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums		225,000 00
Gross assets, Feb. 1, 1865		$12,235,497 86
Increase in net cash assets during year		1,770,149 87
POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.		
Issued	4,216 policies, insuring	$14,336,395 00
Lapsed	818 policies, insuring	2,373,534 00
Net increase	3,398 policies, insuring	$11,962,861 00
In force Feb. 1, 1865	15,044 policies, insuring	43,778,066 00
In force Feb. 1, 1865	18,422 policies, insuring	$55,741,926 00
Dividend additions to policies in force		8,111,467 02
Total amount at risk Feb. 1, 1865		$63,853,393 02

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and believe the same to be correct.

(Signed) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Fred. S. Winston, William Fillmore, Alex. W. Bradford, John V. L. Pruyn, Oliver H. Palmer, David Hoadley, William Moore, Sam'l E. Sprouls, Henry A. Smythe, Robt. M. Mozurdy, Sam'l L. Connell, William V. Brady, Isaac G. Pearson, Lucius Robinson, W. E. Dodge, Martin Bates, Jr., W. Smith Brown, George S. Coe, William Betts, Richard Patrick, Wm. K. Strong, John P. Yelverton, Wm. H. Popham, Wm. M. Vermilye, John Wadsworth, Wm. A. Haines, John E. Develin, Alfred Edwards, Ezra Wheeler, Wellington Clapp, Nathaniel Hayden, Sarm'l L. Hunted, M. M. Freeman, John M. Stuart, Sam'l D. Babcock, Alonzo Child.

Secretaries { ISAAC ABBATT. THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Cashier, FRED. M. WINSTON.

Medical Examiners { JOINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

Counsel { WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON.

Attorney, RICHARD A. McCURDY.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

P. M. Myers & Co.,

NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AGENTS FOR U. S. 7.30 LOAN.

USUAL DISCOUNT allowed to Banks and Bankers.

COUNTRY ORDERS promptly supplied, and the notes delivered free of charge on Railroad and Express lines.

All DESCRIPTIONS of Government Securities dealt in [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

CEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Surplus, $240,000.

OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-STREET.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECENT ACTION of the Board of Fire Insurance Companies of the City of New-York, *this Company is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at such rebate from the present schedule of rates as shall accord with security to insurer and insured.*

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.

JOHN. R. SMITH, Secretary.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

HOPE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00

ASSETS.....$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN JENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

convertible at maturity into 5-20 Gold-bearing interest Bonds.

F. A. PALMER, President

FINANCIAL

THE NEW-JERSEY

BLACK LEAD COMPANY

CAPITAL, $500,000.

500,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, $2,50.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1,25.

40,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

10,000 SHARES ONLY TO BE SOLD AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

President:
E. M. SWART.

Vice-President:
JOHN WHITBECK.

Treasurer:
ELY H. KING.

Secretary:
W. F. WHITBECK.

Trustees:

E. M. SWART. Merchant, No. 104 Duane-st.
JOHN WHITBECK. Mining Engineer, Brooklyn.
BENJAMIN DEFREECE, Merchant, 225 William-st.
LEWIS WHITE, Agriculturist, Pompton Plains.
ELY H. KING, Merchant, No. 104 Duane-st.
M. STRASBURGER, Importer, No. 29 Maiden-lane.
W. F. WHITBECK, Mining Agent, Brooklyn.

The property of this Company consists of 900 acres of well-selected mineral lands, within twenty-five miles of the City of New-York, in the Counties of Morris and Passaic, New-Jersey, upon the Pequannock River, and has been fully developed and analyzed, and found to be fully equal to any in the market.

The Company have already taken out since September last, over 200 tons of this very valuable mineral,

The Company is fully and legally organized, under the laws of the State of New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPENED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interes. at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

have removed to
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital	$2,500,000
Capital paid up	$300,000 00
Reserve	244 093 66
Assets Jan. 1, 1865	$544,093 66

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals—indorsed "Proposals for sale of Bonds"—addressed to E. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of SATURDAY, March 4, 1865, for sale to the undersigned of $30,000 of the LAND BONDS of said company. Refers to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1865.

WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,

Agents for the sale of the Popular U. S. 7-30 Loan. All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates bought and sold. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.

OIL LANDS AND STOCKS.—CAPITALISTS desirous of investing in Petroleum Properties, or of joining in the formation of companies, will find a large list of the best selections of Oil Lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Canada, at our office.

A new company, with small capital and upon the best territory on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, producing two per cent. per month, just forming.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 35 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 1 PINE-ST., JAN. 26, 1865.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent, payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of February, 1865.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 5 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY, Feb. 20, 1865.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared their first quarterly dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable March 15, 1865. Owing to the destruction of their office at No. 60 John-st., by fire, the dividend will be paid at the office of J. D. BATES & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of March, and reopened on the 15th of the same month.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

S. H. GROSVENOR, Treasurer.

DE KALB PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 30 BROAD-ST., ROOM No. 15.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on its capital stock to all Stockholders of record, on the 10th day of March. Transfer Books closed from 10th to 15th of March, inclusive.

SAM'L W. BOOCOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—HUIDEKOPER PETROLEUM OIL CO. of New-York. The trustees of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday the 20th of February inst., at the office of the company, No. 22 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. inclusive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE LOCUST DALE COAL COMPANY, (capital $2,000,000,) have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 25th inst., at the office of the treasurer, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON EUROPEAN PLAN, corner Broadway and Howard-st.; rooms by the day or week; terms reasonable; open all night.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
FRANCE.....(Afloat).....900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....(Building).....1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....March 1.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines. (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

March 3.....NORTH STAR.....SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
March 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, March 4.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, March 18
MORNING STAR.....Nelson.....Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR.....Bell.....Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR.....Knapp.....Saturday, April 15
DAY STAR.....(Building.)

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin state-rooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,400	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,400	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Aspliit.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLNANIA.....SATURDAY, March 11
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$36
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 15.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President,
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—AN ARTICLE OF IMmense value has lately been patented for sixteen years, an interest in which will be sold to a business man, if applied for soon. It is believed that hundreds of thousands can be made out of it within one year. Address A. D. M., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, New-York.

A CHANCE FOR CABINETMAKERS.—For sale on East 46th-st a factory, twenty-horse power; all requisite machinery, in complete running order; cheap for cash; terms easy. Apply, before 11 A. M., to JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

IRON SAFE WANTED.—FIRST QUALITY IN every respect, about 1,000 lbs. weight, at low price. M., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. Thro 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NOV. 1 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.

Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11,15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

6:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Marden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 315 Westst., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company, have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 25
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....March 4
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....March 12

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$36
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act, relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, in the City of New-York, vs. PETER MCFADDEN and ELIZA JANE MCFADDEN, his wife.—In pursuance of a judgement of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I expose to sale, on the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and on the southeast corner of Twenty-third-street and the Third-avenue, commencing at the corner aforesaid, and running thence easterly along Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet, to land now, or late of Samuel R. Ruggler; thence southerly on a line parallel with the Third-avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Twenty-third-street, one hundred feet to the Third-avenue; thence northerly along the same, twenty-five feet, to the place of beginning.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1865.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

B. T. KISSAM, Attorney.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL THE BEST SEWING-MACHINES (new) for sale and to rent. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—CAN BE SEEN AT 450 West-st., cor. Bank-st. A horizontal steam-engine, 10x24, Snow's governor and all modern improvements.

MACHINERY.—ENGINES AND BOILER bought and sold, and constructed to order.

GERNER FURNACE CO.,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN
THE LAST NIGHTS
of
HAMLET
are drawing near.
TO-NIGHT,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET,
being its
SEVENTY-EIGHTH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE.
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald*,
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Stuart has to announce that on SATURDAY, 25th, will take place the second of the series of grand matinées of
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
which will be presented with all its splendor of appointments and appliances and perfection of cast. Private boxes, orchestra chairs and reserved seats in dress circle may be secured at the usual prices. The whole of the rest of the house will be thrown open to the public at one price, 75 cents. Doors will be opened at 1 o'clock, and performance commence at 1½, in time to enable families from Brooklyn, Staten Island, and adjacent cities on the Philadelphia, Harlem, New-Haven and Hudson River lines, at whose special request these matinées are given, to reach home in seasonable time. Ladies in the country desiring seats can have them secured by writing to the Treasurer, Winter Garden. As it is impossible to find a nestling spot for every drop in the Niagara of beauty which descends upon the Winter Garden at these matinées, and no number of officials are able sometimes to control the sweet violence with which ladies enforce their will, Mr. Stuart desires to state that any lady in any way dissatisfied, can either have her ticket indorsed for the following Saturday matinée, or any evening performance, or her money returned, as she may please.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, first time this season, Sheridan Knowles' standard play of
THE HUNCHBACK.
Revived with Beautiful Scenery, Elegant Costumes and Appointments, and a highly attractive Cast.

Master Walter	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Thomas Clifford	Mr. Charles Fisher
Modus	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Fathom	Mr. Geo. Holland
Lord Tinsel	Mr. Norton
Wilford	Mr. Whiting
Heartwell	Mr. Browne
Thomas	Mr. Williamson
Gaylove	Mr. Graham
Stephen	Mr. Pope
Simpson	Mr. Ward
Drawer	Mr. Quigley
Williams	Mr. Caslin
Julia	Miss Madeline Henriques
Helen	Miss Mary Gannon

SATURDAY, third night of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY—Will be acted, Tom Taylor's great Domestic Drama,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
For the first time in this theatre, with a Great Cast, New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments, and incidental Music.
THE GAME OF LIFE, and OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, will shortly be repeated.
Doors open at 7¼; overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MD'LLE H. DE KATOW.
THE FIRST AND ONLY GRAND MATINEE
of the renowned Russian Violoncellist,
MD'LLE HELENE DE KATOW,
and the highly successful Piano-forte Virtuoso and Composer,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI,
Will take place
on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, when the young American Prima Donna,
MISS LAURA HARRIS,
and the favorite English tenor,
MR. EARNEST PERRING,
will assist.
Musical Director.....SIG. ROSA.
Admission $1. To the matinee there is no extra charge for secured seats. Seats may be secured at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 541 Broadway, and Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE—IN CHANCERY.—It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital physicians in London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—*See Times*, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine ever discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

DEPARTMENT OE THE GULF.

Interesting from New-Orleans.

Preparations for an Expedition Against Mobile.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 15, }
Via CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 22. }

It is rumored and believed that Gen. HURLBURT is preparing to establish the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf at Mobile.

Gen. GRANGER'S expedition against that place is fully prepared, and no doubt exists that the city will be in our hands in less than two weeks.

Gen. Baldy SMITH has established his commission here to investigate the abuses of this department.

Capt. MOHLER, Quartermaster, and Provost-Marshal-General ROBINSON, have already been arrested.

Commodore PALMER, commanding the West Blockading Squadron, with a fleet of about thirty vessels, mostly iron-clads, will leave the waters of Mobile in a few days.

The ship *Vanguard*, which has been on the bar for eight days, got off on the 13th inst., and went to sea.

The ship *Ben. Adams*, which has been lying outside the bar for three weeks, waiting for water, got over yesterday, and is now coming up the river.

The steamship *Bermuda* arrived to-day from Brazos Santiago on the 11th inst.

The draft under Gen. CANBY'S order commenced to-day.

The Houston (TEXAS) *Telegraph* of the 8th inst., publishes the correspondence between the rebel Col. PIERSON, commanding at San Antonio, and Gen. LOPEZ, commanding the Emperor MAXIMILIAN'S troops on the borders of the Rio Grande.

Col. PIERSON assures Gen. LOPEZ that it is the desire of the Confederate Government to cherish the most amicable relations with the Imperial Government of Mexico, and that the cordiality existing between them shall not be disturbed. He then thanks Gen. LOPEZ for protecting the interests of the Southern Confederacy.

Gen. LOPEZ replies, confessing that his sympathies are for the noble cause of the South, and extends to Col. PIERSON his sincere friendship. He adds:

"Being placed in command of the military line, under His Majesty, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, the sons of the Confederacy can rely upon full security for their possessions and interests, and the Confederacy may also rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico along the border freely and frankly offer their friendship; also full security that no raid will be permitted to organize on Mexican soil, for the invasion of Southern territory."

The defences of Galveston are being improved and enlarged.

Cotton in the New-Orleans market is buoyant and prices stiffer. Sales of good ordinary at 68c.; low middling at 74c., and Sea Island at $1 05. Sugar and molasses firm, at full prices. Large supplies of Western produce have arrived, and more are in transit, suspending transactions. Extra flour has declined $1 50 per bbl.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 23.

Gen. HERRON has arrived at Baton Rouge and assued command of the Northern Division of Louisiana, including the district of Baton Rouge, Port Hudson and Morganzia.

His command extends on both sides of the Mississippi River from Red River to Plaquemine.

The guerrillas are becoming troublesome again on the Arkansas River, firing into passing boats and committing other outrages.

It is reported they have burned the steamer *Dane* and captured the Fifty-sixth Indiana Regiment.

The New-Orleans *Times* says the French at Matamoras compliment the rebel flag, and pass the American colors in contempt.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 20.

The *Bulletin* has a dispatch from Nashville, stating that the District of West Tennessee is to be taken from the Department of Mississippi and added to the Department of the Cumberland.

Gen. DANA, commanding the Department of Mississippi, will probably move his headquarters to Vicksburgh. It is reported that Gen. WASHBURNE, now here, has been appointed to command that district.

BILLIARDS.

Amateur Match for $2,000—A Superb Contest—The Connecticut Championship—Hubbell the Victor by 351 Points.

One of the most interesting and exciting billiard matches that ever occurred in this city, came of in the new hall connected with Messrs. GOLDTHWAIT & CAHILL'S establishment, Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, commencing at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. The contestants were Messrs. WEEKS and MCKEEVER, two prominent members of base ball clubs, the former one of the best amateur billiard players in the country, and the latter "no muff" in handling the cue. The match was as much a test of physical endurance as a contest at billiards, it being on *thirty-seven games of one hundred points each*, Mr. WEEKS giving the odds of "double discount." The game was around the table, viz: The full game, except a ball, could be held once only from the spot.

About one hundred and fifty invited guests were present, among whom were the Messrs. Phelan, (father and son,) Collender, Kavanagh, Goldthwait, Foster, Brainsted, Cahill, Stone, and others.

The players have had numerous strifes to test their skill, and finally concluded to decide the matter on this gigantic scale. On commencing the game, they both were confident of success, but MCKEEVER seemed to wilt considerably after the first half-dozen games were over. However, later in the game, het recovered his confidence, and throughout the remaining period proved he possessed the nerve of a veteran.

The game was finally concluded at noon on Tuesday, having occupied exactly sixteen hours—probably the longest game on record; yet so intense was the excitement, that most of the audience, including the professionals, waited for its close. There was a great deal of money changed hands on the occasion, sometimes several hundred dollars being staked on a single game. As there was a dispute about a shot which occurred in the thirteenth game, Mr. WEEKS agreed to play another for it. Thus he was the winner of twenty games.

It would be impossible to give the space to describe each game, but the following condensed score will present a good view of the playing:

SUMMARY.

Mr. Weeks won 20 games, and Mr. McKeever 14, as follows: The former won the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 30th, 32d, 33d and 34th games. The latter 2d, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 28th, 29th and 31st games. The whole number of points made—by Weeks, 4,982: by McKeever, 2,139. Whole number of innings—Weeks, 345; McKeever, 342. Average—Weeks, 14.152; McKeever, 6.87. Highest runs—Weeks, 94; McKeever, 46. Time—16 hours. Referee—Peter D. Brainsted, Jr. Umpires—For Weeks, T. T. Stone; for McKeever, Dudley Kavanagh. Marker—P. Cahill.

BILLIARDS IN HARTFORD.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALLYN HOUSE, Feb. 23, 1865.

A contest for the championship of this State, between GERSHON B. HUBBELL, of this city, now champion, and GEORGE B. HUNT, of Bridgeport, came off in Allyn Hall last evening. The great feature of the affair was the audience in attendance; the whole of the dress-circle being filled, mostly with elegantly attired ladies, embracing the elite of the city. There was also a large delegation of notables in billiards from other localities, including Messrs. PHELAN, GOLDTHWAITE, "TIVAG," and others from New York. BENJAMIN, PORTER and CLANCY, of Bridgeport, and BACON, of New London.

The game commenced a little before 8 o'clock, both parties suffering so much from "stage fright," that they were unable to score in the first three innings but slowly recovering confidence they soon began to make the game interesting. The scores were pretty even for the first hundred, when HUNT by some good playing began to forge ahead; but his success was of short duration, and by the time the game was half over the winner could almost to a certainty be predicted. When HUNT observed how matters were drifting, he became entirely enervated, and banged the balls about regardless of results; thus HUBBELL was an easy winner. This game, however, was most excellent and exceedingly creditable to an amateur. The following is

THE SCORE.

Hubbell—0, 0, 0, 12, 4, 17, 9, 7, 3, 0, 6, 14, 11, 5, 2, 1, 4, 0, 11, 6, 3, 0, 0, 0, 8, 11, 9, 4, 5, 12, 5, 0, 13, 9, 1, 18, 2, 3, 0, 30, 0, 0, 6, 5, 0, 5, 3, 0, 5, 11, 5, 0, 0, 1, 8, 60, 3, 2, 14, 34, 0, 0, 2, 10, 46, 3, 2, 3, 3, 12, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 2, 6, 2, 2, 1, 14, 0, 9, 14, 3, 1, 2, 3, 9, 2, 32, 7, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0, 16, 2, 0, 65, 25, 18, 12, 3, 70, 2, 18, 13, 2, 12, 0, 10, 8, 2, 2, 3, 2, 39, 8, 2, 15, 30, 1, 14, 2, 5, 2, 2, 3, 5—Total 1,000.

Hunt—0, 0, 0, 2, 14, 0, 28, 4, 3, 11, 7, 5, 0, 0, 6, 11, 0, 2, 3, 3, 4, 2, 0, 17, 0, 13, 6, 0, 0, 12, 0, 5, 0, 2, 4, 7, 49, 0, 2, 26, 7, 0, 4, 0, 9, 2, 3, 7, 11, 2, 2, 36, 5, 5, 0, 0, 12, 0, 0, 3, 24, 0, 7, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 9, 0, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 4, 1, 7, 0, 57, 4, 5, 0, 0, 11, 0, 0, 2, 2, 5, 2, 2, 0, 2, 5, 0, 0, 4, 0, 3, 3, 0, 15, 2, 2, 18, 12, 0, 3, 11, 0, 0, 0, 31, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 3, 7, 2,—Total 649.

SUMMARY.

At Allyn Hall, Hartford, Conn., on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1865, for the championship of the State of Connecticut, G. B. HUBBELL, champion, and G. B. HUNT, one thousand points up, caroms, with 2¾-inch balls, on a Phelan & Collender four-pocket standard American table, governed by the rules of the Billiard Congress of 1863. Grand score—HUBBELL 1,000, HUNT 649. Innings, 132 each. Winner's average, 7.76; loser's, 5. Highest runs—HUBBELL, 70; HUNT, 57. Time, 3 hours 55 minutes. Referee, M. PHELAN, New-York. Umpires—M. WOLAHAN, of Hartford, for HUBBELL; RALPH BENJAMAN, of Bridgeport, for HUNT. Marker, JOHN MCDONALD, of New-London.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour at which the game was finished, there being such a general request that Mr. GOLDTHWAIT would favor the audience with an exhibition of his skill, that gentleman consented, and discounted the champion in a game of 100 points up.

This whole affair was so conducted as to be highly creditable to the *morals* of the game of billiards.

"TWAG."

Recruiting in the City.

THE NUMBER OF MEN ENLISTED—THE MANNER IN WHICH RECRUITS ARE PAID—THE FUNDS OF THE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE LOW.

The unpropitious weather yesterday had no effect on the business of the County Volunteer Committee. From ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, Supervisor BLUNT was busily engaged in receiving recruits and paying them their bounties. Under advice, most of the volunteers immediately upon receiving their money deposited it in some bank for the benfit of themselves for families, and the business of swindling recruits by brokers, who infest the enlisting stations, has almost entirely ceased. Yesterday one hundred and twenty-three men were sworn in by Supervisor BLUNT and the several Provost-Marshals; twenty-seven for one year, twelve for two years and eighty-four for three years. The men now being enlisted are immediately after receiving their bounties, furnished with uniforms, and their citizen's dresses are given to any person whom they may designate. This proceeding lends additional interest to the many queer scenes that happen daily at the City Hall Park recruiting stations. Waiting for old clothes has become one of the principal excuses of the hundreds lounging about Mr. BLUNT'S office, and women are not unfrequently seen carrying off a man's entire wardrobe. The complaints made by friends of men who have been enlisted in this city and sent to other States still continue to be numerous, and more stringent measures are about being adopted by the Volunteer Committee to prevent our city being defrauded by unscrupulous brokers. It is understood that Mr. BLUNT intends to inaugurate a detective police, the men to be selected from the shrewdest brokers. If "setting a rogue to catch a rogue" be a true saying, the experiment will prove eminently successful. The only fear now entertained by the County Volunteer Committee is that they will soon be out of funds. It is to be hoped that the Bounty Fund Bonds will be liberally subscribed for by our capitalists.

A Splendid Work of Art.

The Art National Association of New-York, No. 561 Broadway, have just published a very fine engraving of the celebrated Picture, "WASHINGTON Receiving a Salute on the Field of Trenton." The original picture is the joint production of Mr. J. FARD, R. S. A., and R. ANSDELL, R. A., and represents the hero seated on his favorite charger, receiving the salute of the passing troops. The engraving, which is of large size, is the work of Mr. WILLIAM HOLL, who has been engaged upon it for several years. It is in the highest style of art, and Mr. HOLL has succeeded in transferring to his engraving all the spirit and beauty of the original picture. The directors of the association have received numerous testimonials to the beauty and fidelity of the work, and, among others, from EDWARD EVERETT, Prof. LONGFELLOW, Secretary SEWARD, Gen. SCOTT and FRED. E. CHURCH, the well-known artist. The painting can be seen at the rooms of the association. This is the first engraving issued by the association. It will be followed annually by others equal in merit.

The Storage of Petroleum.

AN ORDINANCE PREPARED BY THE TRADE—NO ACTION TAKEN BY THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances, who have under consideration the framing of an ordinance regulating the storage and sale of petroleum within the city, met again yesterday.

Mr. DEVOE said, at the last meeting of the committee, it was understood that a committee of the trade should be appointed to confer with the committee of the Board of Aldermen, and he believed that committee was now ready to present an ordinance for the consideration of the committee of the board. He thought, however, that the ordinance had been drawn up hastily, and he hoped the committee would defer acting upon it.

Mr. MACY, who is in the petroleum trade, said the committee had an ordinance prepared, but they were ready to defer the further consideration of the subject, if desired.

The proposed ordinance was, however, read. The principal points were as follows: No crude oil, benzine, &c., to be kept in quantities exceeding 45 gallons. Refined oil, vaporizing at not less than 100 degrees, to be kept in buildings having cellars beneath so as to prevent overflow in case of fire. Crude oil, if in greater quantities than 45 gallons, to be stored in buildings not less than fifty feet distant from all other buildings, and to have a massive wall surrounding such storehouses. Penalty for violation of the provisions of the ordinance $50.

Alderman FARLEY seemed to consider the penalty for violating the ordinance to be absurd, remarking that it would be tantamount almost to giving a license of fifty dollars.

Some discussion ensued on the ordinance, and Mr. GODWIN reiterated his suggestion, made at the last meeting of the committee, that all buildings in which oil is stored should have deep cellars, and be surrounded with massive walls. He characterized the experiments shown by Mr. INMAN at the last meeting, in relation to the inflammability of refined petroleum, as "a trick of trade," and stated that every one knew that oil, when poured into an open cup, could not be ignited with a match, but that if the same oil was warmed up to one hundred degrees, it would flash off like gunpowder. He thought one hundred degrees was entirely too low a point to be safe.

Mr. INMAN made some angry remarks in reply to Mr. GODWIN, and was called to order by the Chairman.

Ald. FARLEY then announced that the committee would adjourn to 2 P. M. on Tuesday next.

Board of Supervisors.

INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE—THE BOUNTY FUND LOAN—BOUNTIES TO BE PAID IN UNITED STATES BONDS.

This board met at noon yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair. Mr. PURDY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is understood that owners or their agents have very materially increased the rents of their houses; there ore,

Resolved, That the Tax Commissioners report to this board whether they have increased, or it is their intention to increase, the valuation of productive real estate proportionate to the increased income therefrom.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that the Bounty Fund Loan is exhausted, and that in order to raise additional subscriptions it will be necessary to raise the rate of interest on the bonds to seven per cent. per annum. It was referred to the Committee on Volunteering.

Mr. PURDY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering be directed to confer with the Comptroller as to the expediency of procuring bonds of the 7-30 United States stock, of the denomination of $500, with a view of paying bounty to recruits, or in demand notes, as they may determine.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution, directing the Committee on Riot Claims to audit the bill of expenses of the legal adviser of the board, incurred in adjusting said claims, was referred to the committee, and the board adjourned without date.

Execution of Capt. Beall.

Capt. BEALL, the Lake Erie pirate, who is under sentence of death and would have been executed on Saturday, the 18th inst., but for informality in the warrant for execution, is to be hanged to-day, between twelve and two o'clock, on Governor's Island, provided the President does not grant a reprieve. The gallows to be used on the occasion is the same on which several criminals have been hanged, and upon which the slave-trader GORDON expiated his crimes, was sent from the Tombs to the island yesterday. The execution will probably take place at high noon. Very few spectators, aside from the soldiery and representatives of the press, will be present.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

City Inspector's Department and the Board of Supervisors.

Interesting Testimony of Dr. George Ramsay on Sanitary Matters—Chief Clerk Dusenberry on the Sale of Offices—Mr. Tweed's Explanation of the Expenditures by the Board of Supervisors.

Yesterday morning the State Senate Committee continued its investigation of the workings of the City Inspector's Department.

The first witness called was Ex-Councilman WANZER, formerly a clerk in the City Inspector's bureau, who was examined in relation to an affidavit of Mr. CARR, which the latter asserts he never swore to. The month of October was inserted in the affidavit instead of September, which the witness said was a clerical error.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting.—Witness said that in 1864 he was a Councilman and at the same time a Police Clerk in the Third Judicial District; he received no compensation, however, as Councilman.

Mr. Graham read an advertisement, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES by Mr. Daly, asking persons familiar with the workings of the City Inspector's Department to come forward and testify against Inspector Boole. The paper was excluded.

Mr. Graham also offered in evidence a communication, first published in the TIMES, signed by numerous citizens, asking the committee to investigate the reason why the offer of Mr. Badger to clean the streets for $300,000 was not accepted. The paper was excluded.

George Elliott testified that he was engaged in freighting ashes and garbage from the City of New-York; knew Mr. G. E. Winants, with whom he had conversations in relation to increasing the rate of freighting ashes from the city; Mr. Winants said that eight cents a load was not enough, and that they should get ten or twelve cents a load; witness has now a contract for freighting ashes from Twenty-third-street, for which he receives no compensation.

John Lent testified that he had been engaged in freighting ashes and garbage from the city; knew G. E. Winants, with whom he had consulted in relation to raising the rates for carting ashes and garbage from the city; Mr. Winants said freighters should receive from ten to fifteen cents a load; witness carried away dirt for which he received no pay, because many loads were short, for which the inspectors would give them no tickets.

Cross-examined.—Witness thought he carried away as many as four or five hundred loads a year for nothing; witness met Mr. Winants in the Park, when the latter said that by combining they could get from ten to twelve cents a load.

Dr. George Ramsay testified that he had charge of the Bureau of Records and Statistics in the City Inspector's Department; witness said he had the reports of the mortality of the principal cities of Europe; the percentage of the City of London in 1864, was 26 in a thousand, while that in New-York was 24; the increase in London during 1865 was still greater; the increase in mortality in New-York is not in ratio with the increase in population; the number of children that died in New-York last year, under one year, was 6,058; the witness estimated the increase of population in 1864 at 80,000, while the increase in mortality was 449; in London the increase of mortality in 1864 was 6,000; the population of London was nearly 3,000,000; this year the health of the city is better than it was last year at this time; the Winter has been comparatively cold, but at an even temperature; the various examinations of tenement-houses have been beneficial; the population in cellars has decreased and the tenement-houses are cleaner.

Mr. MORRIS, the chairman, asked the witness what the natural advantages of this city were compared with those of London. The witness said they had some advantages over us, and we some over them; we have better water, and better opportunities to sewerage, but we do not improve them. London has better sewers than we have. We labor under great disadvantage by reason of the influx of emigration, many of those coming to our shores dying immediately after reaching here. With proper sewerage and sanitary provisions, New-York out to much be healthier than London; it is a little healthier now; witness had no reports of the mortality of Paris, but he believed it was greater than in this city.

Mr. WHITE asked the witness if he believed that the constant flow of the sewers into the river Thames would not make the City of London unhealthy. The witness answered that the water was improved, as the tides were very high, carrying off the filth; and that the water was improving was shown by the fact that fish come much higher up the river than formerly.

Cross-examined.—The witness makes an annual report to the City Inspector, containing the number of marriages, births and deaths. In 1863 there were 3,962 more deaths than in 1862; from the number returned by the Coroners about 149 were attributed to the riots of 1863; there were over 2,000 caused by the warm weather: the population of London proper within the walls was 114,472; in 1863 the number of deaths in London proper was 2,870; outside the city proper are East London, West London Union, City of London Union, making in all nearly 3,000,000; New-York is about one 1,060,000: in 1860 the city was about eight hundred thousand; it has been largely increased since the war begun, making it over one-third the size of London; in 1861, '62, and '63 the mortality was in favor of London: but in 1864 it was in favor of this city. The Health Wardens report to the head of the Sanitary Bureau; witness did not think Health Wardens should all be physicians; a butcher is a better judge of stale meat than a doctor;

Judge WHITING—Does that not depend upon his nose?

Witness—Not always. I could not tell bad fish and bad eggs as well as a butcher.

Judge WHITING—Well, Doctor, we will take it for granted that you are not a good judge of bad eggs. [Laughter.]

Mr. Graham to Judge WHITING—I don't think you are a good judge of bad eggs, from the number you have produced here. [Laughter.]

Judge WHITING—I have no doubt some of them will hatch.

Re-direct.—Witness has attempted to ascertain the number of persons who die in the city, who have come here for medical treatment; the witness said that often as many as forty a month were buried in Potter's Field, many of whom were foreigners, who did not contract their diseases in this city; he thought 2,000 out of 25,000 did not contract their disease in this city; many were returned soldiers; the population of this city increases at nearly twice the rate of percentage of London.

George Rice testified that he was one of the inspectors at the dumping ground at James-slip; he is there nearly all day; he has not known of a load of snow having been dumped for which tickets were given; when small loads are dumped no tickets are given; witness has never given tickets for short loads; no complaint was made to him during the Winter for short loads; Mr. Brady told him that no short loads should be dumped.

Samuel Dunlap testified that he was employed at Roosevelt-street dumping-ground; he never gives tickets for short loads, or for loads of snow; witness knows Charles N. Decker, who complained to witness about short loads; witness referred Mr. Decker to the head of the department.

Cross-Examined.—There are four persons engaged at the dumping-grounds; Mr. Speight has been sick several months; Mr. Decker used very insulting language to witness; the latter told him to go to headquarters, and make his complaint.

Albert Dusenbury testified that he was Chief Clerk of the City Inspector's Department; he held office under Mr. Delavan; in January, 1864, he was appointed Chief Clerk; on the 9th of March, 1864, Mr. Boole telegraphed from Albany for witness to go there; in reaching Albany, he was shown a pamphlet which was laid on the tables of the members of the Legislature, charging the sale of offices in Mr. Boole's department; witness returned to this city and asked Weigan whether he had sold offices in the department; Weigan denied the charge, and made affidavit to that effect.

The witness read the affidavit of Weigan; he also read several affidavits, sworn to by persons, who were charged with selling offices, denying the facts; the witness said he might have been humbugged by one of the witnesses.

Judge WHITING—It would take a smart man to humbug you.

Mr. Graham to Judge WHITING—See how badly you have been humbugged in this case.

Judge WHITING—I haven't been humbugged yet.

The witness said that afterward the man who had bought the offices came to the City Inspector's office, for their pay, when he became satisfied that the charges were true. At that time Weigan was very sick, and shortly afterward died, so that no further investigation was made.

The witness was examined in relation to the money paid to pay the expenses incurred by Mr. Boole in defending the charges against him at Albany. It has been customary to make an annual assessment on the clerks in the department; he never received any money from Weigan for the sale of offices. The witness said Judge WHITING had known him from boyhood, and he knew he was incapable of any dishonorable act.

Judge WHITING—I have known many men whom I have been disappointed in after I have found them out.

Leonard H. Boole testified that he was a marine architect and builder; witness has made a calculation of the number of men required to clean the streets of this city in one day, which would be twelve hundred for six months, and for the other six months fifteen hundred; the labor would cost $175,000 a year for laborers; the carting of the dirt would cost $87,000; up to the time of the Hecker injunction the streets were in good condition; during the interruption the ashes collected so as to stop up the streets, and it will cost from $75,000 to $100,000 to remove them.

Cross-examined.—Witness was absent from the city two weeks; he is daily engaged in the office; he has been accustomed to the control of men. The witness was examined relative to the amount of ashes, garbage, and manure removed from the city last year. The testimony was unimportant.

The examination of the City Inspector's Department was postponed until to-morrow morning.

The committee then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling the committee resumed the investigation of the workings of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. John McDonald appeared before the committee, and said that Judge Edmonds was too unwell to attend the session of the committee. He would, however, represent the Citizens' Association of the Eighteenth Ward as well as he could. Mr. McDonald then read the charges against the Board of Supervisors, already published, and gave the committee a copy of a pamphlet published by the Citizens' Association of the Eighteenth Ward, containing correspondence of Judge Edmonds, and proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The counsel said that the power of removal should be placed in the hands of the Mayor, and the latter be held responsible for the acts of all subordinates. At present the Mayor is powerless, and it is impossible to remove any inefficient subordinate, as was shown in the case of the Mayor and the City Inspector.

Mr. McDonald read a statement of the yearly expenses of the city, showing the heavy increase in percentage over the increase of population. He said a board should be instituted for the purpose of having a supervision of the expenses of the City Government.

Mr. Tweed spoke in reference to the charge that the Board of Supervisors had run the city in debt $250,000 in violation of law. The charges, he said, had not been brought before the Supervisors in a responsible manner, but now that it had been brought to the notice of the committee, he would show the charge to be false. He said the statement of Judge Edmonds would have been correct had he taken into consideration the balance on hand at the beginning of 1862. The Board of Supervisors had not spent as much money as it was authorized to do by the Legislature. The board had transferred from one appropriation to another, but the aggregate expense was not as great as was allowed by law.

The Chairman said he understood that the board had a right to make transfers from one appropriation to another. He remembered a case which had occurred in his own county. A transfer had been made from one appropriation to another, and the Supreme Court had indorsed the action.

Mr. Tweed proceeded to show that a large part of the expenditure had been incurred in issuing bonds to fill the quotas, and stated that the increase in the police appropriation, over which the Supervisors had no control, had been over a million of dollars since 1852. The State tax has also increased about two millions of dollars. Considering the growth of the city, its good government, and the protection to life and property, the taxes were lighter than in any other large city. He closed by saying he was glad the committee had afforded him an opportunity of making the explanation, and of showing that there was no foundation for the charges that the Board of Supervisors had expended anything beyond what they were authorized to do.

Mr. McDonald said that Mr. Tweed had presented the subject in a new light, and he would like to have time to examine his figures.

Mr. J. B. Varnum, Jr., addressed the committee at much length in relation to the City Government, and said the Boards of Supervisors and Councilmen should be abrogated, and the city placed in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen, with power to appoint and remove heads of departments, and that all changes in the City Charter should be submitted to the people, after having passed the Legislature.

The committee then adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning, when the examination of the City Inspector's Department will be resumed. On Saturday, the committee will adjourn, and report at Albany.

Naval Movements.

THE IRON-CLAD FRIGATE DUNDERBERG.

The launch of this celebrated frigate, whose keel was laid in October, 1862, will soon be consummated. The relief which has just been granted by act of Congress to Mr. WEBB and other iron-clad builders, by adding to the original contract a certain per cent. to cover losses sustained in the rise of currency, has been the principal cause of this renewed activity. The keel of this vessel was laid about the same time as the iron-clad *Dictator*, which has been in active service some months. The *Dunderberg* is 5,090 tons burden; length, 378 feet; breach, 68 feet; depth, 32 feet. She is casemated, plerced for eight broadside guns, and four in two turrets placed upon the casemates; armor plates 6½ inches thick. The engines are building by JOHN ROACH & SON, Etna Iron Works, New-York City. They are 100-inch cylinder; stroke of piston 48 inches. Her screw is 21 feet in diameter, the largest one of composition metal yet made, and which was cast March 19, 1864.

THE U. S. FRIGATE MINNESOTA.

The *Minnesota*, 52 guns capacity, 3,307 tons, which arrived recently from Fort Fisher at Portsmouth, N. H., steamed to the Navy-yard of that city, and is now undergoing a thorough overhauling—plugging shot-holes, dismasting spars, dismounting cannon, &c. Part of the crew of 600 men have been transferred to the *Vandalia*, and, as the term of service of many of the remainder has expired, they will probably be discharged. Some weeks will elapse before the noble vessel will be again ready for service. The officers of the *Minnesota* are as follows; Commodore Commanding, JAS. PARKER; Lieutenants, M. S. Stuyvesant, E. F. Stoodward; Paymaster, Chas. E. Upham; Asst. Surgeon, Wm. S. Foit; Capt. of Marines, Geo. Butler; Acting Chief Engineer, A. K. Eddowes; Acting Engineers, Jas. Birtwistle, Wm. H. Jennings, F. A. O'Connor; Asst. Engineers, J. E. Cooper, Guy Sampson, B. A. Dellus, John C. Kafer.

SENTENCE OF LIEUT.-COM. PENDERGRAST.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently approved the sentence of the Court-Martial in the case of Lieut.-Com. PENDERGRAST, U. S. N., who was charged with "culpable inefficiency in the discharge of duty." The specification set forth that on or about June 5, 1864, he being in command of the United States steamer *Water Witch*, 5 guns, lying at anchor in Ossabaw Sound, on the coast of Georgia, and peculiarly exposed to the enemy, did not take proper precautions to secure his vessel against surprise and attack by night. He was sentenced to be suspended from duty for two years from Jan. 16, 1865, on half pay, with loss of rank during the period of suspension.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A naval court-martial was established at the Philadelphia Navy-yard Tuesday, to try a batch of cases that will occupy its attention for some weeks. The following officers compose the court: President—Capt. WM. K. LATIMER, United States Navy; Members—Capt. Chas. Boarman, Capt. John S. Chauncey, Commander T. Davish Shaw, Commander Mathias C. Maria, Commander A. L. Drake, and Lieut. Geo. R. Gray; Judge Advocate—A. Thos. Smith, Esq.

The Bounty-Brokerage Frauds.

A FAST CAREER SUDDENLY CHECKED—COMPLAINTS FROM RICHMOND COUNTY.

Among the persons whom Col. BAKER has recently arrested is a young man of highly respectable connections in Brooklyn, whose name is at present withheld from the public. The accused, who is now an inmate of the Old Capitol Prison, never distinguished himself in any useful labor, and commonly associated with Brooklyn good-for-nothings, and expended upon them the small sums which his father gave him, until about eight months ago he struck a hidden and auriferous vein, and, Aladdin-like, suddenly leaped into a princely income. He forsook the Brooklyn bloods, betook himself to stylish teams, purchased an ambitious mansion on the aristocratic Heights, dressed elaborately, was lavish in gifts, particularly to his immediate relatives, giving his cousins of the fair sex hundred-dollar hats, and renting for them a costly pew in one of Brooklyn's most fashionable churches; briefly, he enacted the part of a prince to a charm. Last Saturday he became invisible to the public eye, and by to-morrow he may boast a wider notoriety than he could have gained if Col. BAKER'S detective officers had permitted him longer to tarry among our neighbors over the river. Every dollar of his new-found riches came from bounty-brokerage frauds.

An engineer of a Government transport was arrested yesterday, and compelled to refund $700 which a soldier had given him for safe-keeping. This is but a sample of numbers of cases which are now under consideration.

Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, of Southfield, Staten Island, has addressed a note to the TIMES, calling attention to frauds that have been perpetrated upon soldiers in Richmond County. He says:

"Thousands of dollars have been absorbed by officials here, and many a sad and grievous are and have been the complaints of the soldiers. Will you allow me to suggest that the soldiers' attention be called to the subject, and that they be requested to write Col. BAKER with names and data that the scoundrels may be overtaken? Could Col. BAKER have access to our county books, he would there find room for his executive abilities."

CITY NOTES.—The magnificent steamship *Montano*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will be launched from the shipyard of WEBB & BELL, foot of G-street, Greenpoint, on Saturday next at 8:30 o'clock A. M.....A grand concert will be given at Dodworth's Hall, on Saturday evening next. The proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.....Dr. GARNISH will lecture on the all-important subject of Vaccination, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, this evening. Students of medicine, and all persons who may take an interest in the subject, are invited to attend.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder HOFFMAN.

Kate Gorman was arraigned at the opening of the court yesterday morning, and pleaded not guilty to a charge of grand larceny. The indictment against this woman alleges that in January last, while coming out from one of our city theatres, she inserted her hand into the pocket of a lady's dress, and stole an opera glass worth about $14. The accused goes by the alias of "red-headed Kate," and has the reputation of being a bad character. She had been bailed in the sum of $1,000 to answer any indictment that might be found, and as her bail was reported to be good, she was released without giving further security to await her trial.

Walter G. Pattison, one of the Bank of Commerce forgers, was placed at the bar upon an indictment for an old offence committed some time in 1860. It appears that the prisoner in that year forged a check on the Pacific Bank for $900, and obtained the money on it. He was arrested at that time, and admitted to bail in a small sum. He forfeited his bail for that offence, and kept out of the way of the officers of justice until he was arrested for the recent heavy forgeries on the Bank of Commerce, being associated with Garradeer and others in that crime. Mr. Orlando Stewart appeared for the prisoner, and strenuously urged a postponement of the trial until to-morrow. This motion was opposed by District-Attorney Hall, and was denied by the court. A jury was then impanneled, but before the case was opened for the people Pattison withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to the indictment for forgery in the third degree.

John Keepers, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing an overcoat from Mr. McIntyre, of Thirty-second-street, was placed upon trial. The proof against the accused was conclusive, and, after the complainant had given his testimony, a plea of guilty was put in, and the prisoner remanded for sentence.

Annie McCann was tried for grand larceny. The charge against this woman was made by Mr. Melvin, of East Houston-street, who accused her of stealing a set of furs, valued at $60. A small boy saw the prisoner coming out of the complainant's house with the furs, and afterward identified her at the station-house. The jury took a commiserate view of the case and acquitted the prisoner.

Catharine Martin, a dishonest servant, pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny. This girl was employed by Mr. W. H. Locke, of No. 6 Cottage, and had been in his family some time. On the 2d of February last, she disappeared, taking with her all the portable silver in the house of her employer. When arrested, tawn-pickets for the whole amount were found upon her, and the property was recovered.

Andrew Cluff was tried for a felonious assault and battery upon Emma Schwartz. The complainant testified that she was employed in a saloon in Mott-street; that the prisoner came in there and commenced helping himself to eatables at a lunch table; the proprietor of the saloon requested Cluff not to put his fingers into the salad, as the other customers might object; Cluff resented this remonstrance and attacked the keeper of the saloon; the complainant interfered, and the complainant took out a pistol, loaded it in her sight, and fired it first at a boy and then at her; he afterward struck her on the head with the butt end of the pistol. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Assistant District-Attorney Robert C. Hutchings appeared for the people. The court adjourned until this morning.

The Police and the Japanese Fund.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Clark and Sutherland.

William Peel vs. *the Metropolitan Police.*—The plaintiff in this action was a police officer, and being dissatisfied with the manner in which the Japanese Police Fund had been distributed, by the officers of the force, he some time since brought an action against the Commissioners for his proportion of the funds. He contended that he was entitled to his share of the gratuity, and that the police authorities had no right to interfere for the purpose of appropriating it to another object. The court before which the action was tried were of a contrary opinion, and from this judgment an appeal was taken. It is regarded as a test case.

Sale by Sample.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Gerardus H. Koop vs. *Parker Handy et al.*—This action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of a breach of warranty of a sample sale. The article sold is known in commerce as *divi divi*. The complaint alleges that the article sold was nearly worthless, and the damages claimed by plaintiff were $800. The answer denied that the *divi divi* was sold on sample, or that it was unmerchantable. The trial occupied two days, at the conclusion of which the jury rendered a verdict of six cents damages for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Kaufman, Frank and Wilcoxson for plaintiff, and O. F. and J. C. Shaw and J. T. Williams, for defendants.

Contracts for Personal Services.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Harrison vs. *Homer.*—In this case an injunction had been granted, *ex parti*, restraining the defendant from working or giving his services in his trade or business of a steel-pen tool maker, to the Empire Pen Company, or to any person other than the plaintiff. The complaint showed, that on the 21st November, 1864, the defendant entered into an agreement to work for the plaintiff for three years, and stipulated that he would not, during that time, work at that trade for any other person. The defendant, however, soon afterward left the employment of the plaintiff, and went into that of the Empire Pen Company. The answer admitted the making of the agreement mentioned, but avowed that at the time it was made, the defendant was under a similar agreement to work for the Empire Pen Company; and other facts were set up denying the whole equity of the complaint. A motion was made before Judge BARNARD, to dissolve the injunction on complaint and answer, which was argued on Monday last. The defendant's counsel insisted that the court will never interfere by injunction to restrain a breach of a contract for personal services—that for a violation of such a contract the remedy is in damages, and a specific performance will not be enforced—that